



A Weekly Journal of the Chemical and Drug Trades
and of
British Pharmacists throughout the Empire,
ESTABLISHED 1859.

The CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST is the leading journal addressing the chemical and drug trades of the British Empire. It is adopted as an official journal by nineteen Chemists' Societies in Australia, Ireland, New Zealand, South Africa and the West Indies, and its paid-in-advance circulation in Great Britain and all Countries having business relations with the British Empire is intrinsically and numerically unique.

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NEARLY 2,000 PLACES ABROAD

are mentioned in the Publisher's booklet describing the Colonial and Foreign Issue of THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST. In each of the places named live business-men are trading in drugs, chemicals, proprietary medicines, perfumery, soaps, toilet-articles, optical and photographic goods, surgical appliances, druggists' sundries, machinery for chemical and pharmaceutical purposes, etc.

A copy of the

Colonial Issue

will go to all genuine buyers of chemists' supplies in each of these places, as well as to all C. & D. subscribers at Home and Abroad. The opportunity for developing a profitable Overseas connection is too good to be missed. So firms that have not already done so should send instructions for advertising without delay. The address is 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., and the date of publication for the Colonial Issue is

April 29.

Summary of this Issue.

The more notable items only are dealt with.

Articles and Communications.

Landlord and tenant questions figure in our replies to correspondents (p. 66).

Some thoughts on assistants' "characters" are given in a letter beginning on p. 64.

Fifty years ago Professor Blexam was perfecting an electrolytic test for arsenic. See note on p. 66.

Mr. Wippell Gadd expresses further opinions in regard to the sale of poisons in a letter on p. 65.

Glycerin manufacturers have agreed upon uniform methods for the analysis of glycerin, and these will be recognised in all countries (p. 49).

"All-British" shop window displays were possible in the retail drug-trade. We give a photograph of one in our Coloured Supplement.

Mr. John C. Umney states in a letter why the rectified spirit licence clause was not added to the Revenue Bill. He quotes Mr. Glyn-Jones's explanation, and adds that the clause will be included by the Government in the next Finance Bill (p. 64).

The Shops Bill has been read a second time and referred to a Grand Committee. It was treated by the House of Commons as a non-party measure. Mr. Glyn-Jones made his maiden speech on the motion for the second reading (p. 45). We show that the Bill will not injuriously affect the retail drug trade (p. 48).

The Week's News.

The Keltly slander actions have resulted in a win for the chemist (p. 35).

The Cape of Good Hope stamp-tax on proprietary articles has been abandoned (p. 37).

The new treaty with Japan, as far as it affects the chemical and drug trades, is mentioned on p. 34.

The Winter Session reports begin with a portrait and brief biography of Alderman Phillips, of Wigton (p. 50).

A Nursing Exhibition has been held in London this week, and shows improvement. Our report is in the Coloured Supplement.

This week's prandial contributions are more numerous than usual. They include several interesting sketches and speeches (pp. 56-58).

The analysis of compound liquorice powder was one of the subjects discussed at the Society of Public Analysts' meeting this week (p. 51).

The Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors has held its annual meeting, and discussed subjects of general interest to the trade (Coloured Supplement).

There will be no Pharmaceutical Council contest this year. Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Park have retired, and Mr. Bilson (Bournemouth) and Mr. Rowsell (Exeter) will take their places (p. 55).

The principal business before the Pharmaceutical Council in London on Wednesday was a discussion and decision on the proposed curriculum scheme. The Committee recommended certain modifications, and ultimately the report was sent to the By-laws Committee (pp. 52-55).

A Divisional Court of King's Bench (London) has held that a licensed vendor who fails to label a poison with his name and address is properly proceeded against under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, and not under Section 17 as the County Court Judge held. This is a win for the Pharmaceutical Society (p. 59).

Trade and Market Matters.

The rumour that the export-duty on cannabis indica from Bombay had been advanced by the equivalent of 8d. per lb. has now been officially confirmed (p. 49).

Opium is the market feature of the week, prices having advanced considerably on speculative buying. Morphine is 4d. dearer, and a further rise of 2s. 3d. is announced in santoin. Cream of tartar, cod-liver oil, and quicksilver are all cheaper (p. 60).

NEXT WEEK'S ISSUE.—As Good Friday occurs next week, THE CHEMIST AND DRUGGIST will close for press on Wednesday. Correspondents and contributors should send their "copy" a day earlier than usual.

ENGLISH AND WELSH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Plans for extensive additions to the works of Messrs. Allen & Hanburys, Ltd., manufacturing chemists, Ware, have been passed by the local Urban District Council.

The s.s. *Malaga*, bound for Lisbon, which was sunk by a collision in the River Thames on April 1, had on board 1,000 gross of Messrs. Tunbridge & Wright's Fly Cemeteries.

The following chemists made special exhibits during the recent Canterbury shopping week: Walker & Harris, Sun Street; Boots, Ltd., Mercery Lane; Mr. A. Lander, Ph.C., High Street.

Messrs. Sansom Bros., chemists, Lancaster, have forwarded 11. to the Chief Constable to be apportioned among the police officers whose prompt action prevented a serious fire on their premises (*C. & D.*, April 1, index folio 459).

Mr. Norman S. Smith, chemist, 5 Market Place, Coleford, was among the local passive resisters summoned recently for non payment of the educational portion of the Poor-rate. The usual order was made.

The report of the National Physical Laboratory for 1910 shows that nearly 26,000 clinical thermometers were tested during 1909 in the Observatory department for the Kew certificate, against about 4,000 in 1881.

A fire broke out on March 29 at the residence of Mr. George Simpson, chemist and druggist, Percy Terrace, Alnwick. Although the conflagration was confined to the drawing-room, considerable damage was done.

At the general monthly meeting of the members of the Royal Institution held on April 3, the Duke of Northumberland, K.G., President, in the chair, a resolution of condolence with the family of the late Prof. J. H. Van 't Hoff, honorary member, was passed.

The Norfolk County Council have decided to allow Mr. Francis Sutton, F.I.C., who is in his eighty-ninth year, to retain the appointment of public analyst which he has held for over forty years. His son, Mr. Lincoln Sutton, F.I.C., has been appointed joint analyst.

Mr. Walter Schröder, Coroner for Central London, has received information that the body of Mr. Joseph Curtis, chemist and druggist, Ferdinand Street, Kentish Town, had been found in his back shop. The body was removed to St. Pancras mortuary and an inquest is to be held.

The sum of 1,000 guineas, which includes a special contribution by Harrods, Ltd., and the sum received for admission to the salon, has been handed over to the Middlesex Hospital authorities as the result of the sale of 500l. worth of Luce's Eau de Cologne (*C. & D.*, March 18, index folio 399). Prince Alexander of Teck has expressed his thanks in "The Times."

Shellfish in Relation to Disease.

The Local Government Board has issued a report by Dr. H. Timbrell Bulstrode on "Shellfish other than Oysters in Relation to Disease." Dr. Bulstrode, after giving some well-attested cases of illness following upon the consumption of shellfish, states that so long as the state of affairs revealed in his report obtains both with regard to home and foreign shellfish, those persons who desire to avoid contracting shellfish-borne enteric fever or gastro-enteritis should either abstain entirely from such shellfish as mussels or cockles or consume them only after they have been actually at the boiling point for at least five minutes. As to remedies for the present condition of affairs, Dr. Bulstrode says it is clear that one of the reforms which will be desirable will be the registration, not only of all sources of supply, but also of the wholesale dealers to whom shellfish are consigned, so as to be able to trace any given batch of shellfish. Dr. Bulstrode also calls attention to the desirability of means being devised whereby shellfish for human consumption, whether oysters, mussels, or cockles, shall no longer be laid down, stored, or washed in or gathered from positions liable to contamination.

An Undesirable Customer.

Messrs. Roberts & Co., New Bond Street, W., wish to warn West-end chemists against a German customer who appropriates articles from the counter. His *modus operandi* is to ask for a cachet of pyramidon and aspirin to be made up, and while the assistant's attention is diverted he purloins perfumery and similar articles. He usually calls when there is perhaps only one assistant on duty, and appears to know when business is slack. He speaks English with a foreign accent. He wears a bowler hat, dark overcoat, is of medium height, and of fair complexion. Several West End chemists have been victimised.

Treaty between Great Britain and Japan.

An agreement between these countries was signed in London on April 3, whereby British goods imported into Japan receive preferential treatment. The item of direct interest to the chemical trades is as follows:

Paints:

4. Other:

- A. Each weighing not more than 6 kilos., including the weight of the receptacle, duty 4.25 yen per 100 kin. (including receptacles).
- B. Other, duty 3.30 yen per 100 kin.

It is also provided that Great Britain will continue to admit free of duty ten kinds of Japanese produce, including camphor and camphor oil, and rape-seed oil.

Poison-licences.

The following have applied to their local authorities for licences under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908:

Alpass & Baker, ironmongers, of Wiveliscombe (Somerset C.C.).

A. Battock and A. J. Jones (employés of James Carter & Co., seedsmen), of Raynes Park, London, S.W. (Surrey C.C.).

Twenty-three poison-licences were recommended for renewal at the last meeting of the London County Council. The licences not listed in the *C. & D. Diary*, 1910, are Geo. Munro, Ltd., Wm. Hermann, and Wm. Ford, 4 Tavistock Street, Covent Garden, W.C.; Thos. Peed, Roupell Park Nurseries, West Norwood, S.E.; and J. H. Shea, 28 Southwark Street, S.E.

Midland Notes.

An epidiastroscope for illustrating lectures by the optical projection of solid objects upon a screen has been presented to the Birmingham University by a well-known Birmingham firm of manufacturing pharmacists.

For stealing 21 lb. of tallow from his employers, Messrs. Thorsley & Co., Ltd., druggists, Snow Hill, and John Bright Street, Birmingham, John Waldron (33) was fined 5l. or a month's imprisonment. The police prosecuted.

Mr. George Hookham, M.A., has presented to the Birmingham University some interesting relics of Michael Faraday, including a coil of wire made and used by the investigator in his discoveries in the domain of electro-magnetism.

Mrs. Barrow Cadbury, daughter of Mr. Alfred Southall, Ph.C., F.C.S., has subscribed 1,000l. to the Birmingham Charity Lying-in Hospital, which is about to be amalgamated with the Women's Hospital, Steelhouse Lane, where Miss Thompson is in charge of the pharmaceutical department.

The Alexandra Musical Society is providing an entertainment to 1,000 poor and aged people to celebrate the Coronation. The arrangements are being organised by Mr. Ernest C. Thomas, an assistant in the Birmingham office of Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., and Mr. L. C. Tipper, C.C., has consented to deliver an address. Over forty artistes have promised to appear.

At the Acock's Green Police Court on March 30, Mr. J. Wilson Scott, chemist and druggist, Warwick Road, was fined 10s., and costs, for having in his possession four unjust weights, being 5 to 20 grains light. He had bought them from a neighbouring shopkeeper and thought that as the shortage was only to the extent of the weight of a sheet of notepaper it was cutting matters very fine in a drysalter business.

The Birmingham aerated-water makers, meeting at the Grand Hotel on March 30, resolved that all the members

of the Midland Mineral-water Makers' Association should submit the whole of their products, such as soda-water and all sweet drinks, to periodical analysis by a competent analytical chemist, and also that their factories in which the waters are manufactured should be periodically inspected as to their cleanliness. A certificate of merit will then be issued by the Association, which will be a guarantee of the purity of those products, and reassure the public.

The members of the Birmingham branch of the Commercial Travellers' Christian Association took tea together at the Hen and Chickens Hotel in New Street on Saturday, April 1, after which the annual meeting was held, when Mr. William Bonsfield, of Sutton Coldfield, was elected Chairman for the ensuing year. He was also appointed the delegate to the annual meeting of the parent Association, to be held at the Imperial Hotel, Russell Square, London, V.C., on April 29, under the presidency of Sir C. Ernest Fritton, Bart., when he will read a paper on "A few Sign-posts and Danger-signals, with a special word to Young Men."

From Various Courts.

At Bourne (Lincs) last week, John W. Scotney, of Deeping St. James, was fined 2*l.*, with 1*l.* 6*s.* costs, for selling poisoned grain. Defendant pleaded that he did not now he was doing anything illegal.

At the Central Criminal Court on April 3, George Hill (35), timber merchant's foreman, was sentenced to ten years' penal servitude for attempting to murder his wife by giving her cyanide of potassium in gin (*C. & D.*, March 11, index folio 341). Notice of appeal was given.

At the Marlborough Street Police Court, London, on April 3, George Meaker (17), Harry Mansfield (15), errand boys, and Harry Miers (13), schoolboy, were committed to trial to the sessions on a charge of stealing soap and perfumery (value 25*l.*) from the warehouse of Dion & Co., perfumers, in Berners Mews, W.

At the Lambeth Police Court, on April 3, Ernest William Ansdel was remanded on bail on a charge of maliciously administering poison to his sweetheart's father, Arthur Wilcox (*C. & D.*, April 1, index folio 459). Dr. W. H. Nilcox said that there had been between 6.6 and 10.2 per cent. of bisulphite of lime in the tea drunk by Wilcox.

At the Mansion House Police Court on March 31, William Smith (31), of Camden Town, was remanded on a charge of uttering a forged cheque. The evidence went to show that the Society of Apothecaries sent a letter containing a cheque for 1*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.* to Messrs. J. W. Wedderspoon & Co., law stationers, but the letter did not reach its destination; and on March 30 prisoner presented the cheque, altered to 90*l.* 15*s.* 5*d.*, for payment at the bankers.

In a case heard at Bolton County Court, on April 5, or the recovery by Jno. H. Mawson of 2*l.* 5*s.* 6*d.* from Mrs. Baxendale, Mr. E. Fielding, solicitor for the defence, submitted that plaintiff described himself on his bill-heads as a "surgeon-dentist," whereas he was unregistered, and was therefore unable to claim in law. Judge Bradbury said the question was whether the Dentists Act prevented a man recovering for operations. Plaintiff in this case, however, said he was suing for the supply of teeth, and his Honour gave him judgment for the amount claimed.

At Llandysul, during the inquiry held into the sudden death of Thos. Thomas (67), farmer, it was stated that deceased had been visited on several occasions by Mr. Pierce Stanley Pierce, retired medical dispenser, who had supplied a bottle of medicine and some pills. Mr. Pierce, whose name does not appear on the Register of Chemists and Druggists, deposed that he attended deceased as a friend. He had asked Thomas to send for a medical man each time he had called. The Coroner (Mr. T. Walters) said he was favourably impressed from Mr. Pierce's answers that he did not pretend to be a doctor. The jury found that death was due to a diseased heart.

At the Central Criminal Court on April 4, Robert Richard Browne (65), described as a chemist (but not on the current Register of Chemists and Druggists), and Albert Blomfield (30), engineer, were found guilty of feloniously causing to be taken by Florence Shurben, a

young unmarried woman, certain noxious things for an unlawful purpose. Browne, it was stated, had been in business at Chingford about twelve months, and had borne hitherto a blameless character. He was formerly dispenser to Dr. Lloyd, the retired divisional surgeon of police at Chingford. Mr. Justice Lawrence sentenced each of the prisoners to twelve months' hard labour.

Platinum Theft.

We referred last week (index folio 459) to the disappearance of a platinum vessel valued at about 550*l.* from the chemical-works of Messrs. William Pearce & Sons, Ltd., Limehouse. We have since been informed that a platinum coil used in connection with a sweet spirit of nitre still, and worth about 300*l.*, was stolen from The British Drug Houses, Ltd., some few months ago. The circumstances seem to point to systematic thefts and to an organisation for disposing of the proceeds. It is probable that the metal is cut up and sent abroad, as the amount in question would be difficult to dispose of in this country without exciting suspicion.

Poisoning Fatalities

Three deaths from poisoning have been recorded since our last issue. *Opium-poisoning* caused the suicidal death of W. T. D. Ford (36), assistant schoolmaster, Aston, Birmingham. An open verdict was returned at the inquest on Elizabeth Patterson (62), engineer's widow, who died from narcotic poisoning. *Sulphuric acid* was taken by two young women at Birmingham, one of whom named Kate Kelly died later in the General Hospital.

IRISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Brevities.

Mr. J. E. Connor, Ph.C., was on March 29 re-elected chairman of the Newry Chamber of Commerce.

At the Southern Police Court, Dublin, on April 1, a labouring man was charged with breaking into several shops and stealing goods. Among the premises entered was the shop of Mr. D. Dolan, Ph.C., 68 Bolton Street, Dublin.

Dr. James A. Walsh, Ph.C., and Mr. J. I. Bernard, Ph.C., past President and past Vice-President respectively of the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland, have been elected members of the committee of the Dublin Mercantile Association. Dr. Walsh has also been appointed a Vice-President.

At the Naas Petty Sessions last week, Mr. W. P. Murphy was ordered to pay 7*l.*, and costs, at the suit of the Local Government Board, that being the amount lost to the rates by failing to forward samples of medicine to the Clerk of the Union for transmission to the analyst, recoupment being disallowed on the drugs in question. For the defence it was stated that the defendant was on holiday at the time. He gave notice of appeal.

Drug-contracts.

Messrs. S. Connor & Sons, Newry, have secured contracts for the supply of drugs and surgical appliances to forty-three Irish Boards of Guardians.

The following contracts with Boards of Guardians have been arranged since our last issue: Cootchill, Boileau & Boyd, drugs (34½ per cent. discount); Connor & Sons, surgical appliances (38½ per cent. discount); Kilmallock, John Clarke & Co., Dublin, drugs (35 per cent. discount) and appliances (37½ per cent. discount); Scariff, John Clarke & Co., Dublin, drugs (30 per cent. discount) and appliances (36 per cent. discount); Tipperary, Boileau & Boyd, drugs (36 per cent. discount), Fannin & Co., appliances (36½ per cent. discount).

Analysts' Remuneration.

Mr. Walter Thorpe, Dublin, has written to the Ardee Guardians stating that he has gone very carefully into the cost of analysing drugs, and has found that the fee of 4*s.* per sample is totally inadequate for the work which is now

required by the L.G.B., and regretting that he cannot continue to accept that fee from the Union of Ardee or from any other union. He added that a salary of 20*l.* per annum would be a fair remuneration for the work. Mr. Thorpe has been appointed drug analyst to the Loughrea Union at 20*l.* per annum.

Belfast Notes.

Mr. R. F. Blake, Belfast, has been reappointed analyst for the Union of Cookstown.

The new pharmacy opened at 281 Upper Newtownards Road, Belfast, by Mr. John Adams, formerly of Omagh, has been named the Earlswood Pharmacy.

At the annual meeting of Berry Street Presbyterian Church, Belfast, last week, Mr. W. J. Rankin, Hon. Secretary of the Chemists' and Druggists' Society of Ireland, took a prominent part. Mr. Rankin, in his capacity as Hon. Treasurer, submitted the financial statement and also made a presentation to the retiring choirmaster of the church.

At the monthly meeting of the Belfast Corporation on April 3, the following contracts for the year ending March 31, 1912, were confirmed: Public Health Committee—Drugs, Messrs. John Clarke & Co., Ltd. Tramways Committee—Messrs. J. & J. Haslett, chemists and druggists, lubricating-oil, petrol, and petroleum; Messrs. J. Clarke & Co., soft soap and powder, emery-cloth and sandpaper. Mr. W. Haslett, registered druggist, also obtained a number of contracts under the Public Health Committee.

Belfast Corporation on April 3 discussed the memorial of the Irish Analysts' Association relative to chemical analyses being made in the Technical Institute by the Technical Instruction Committee's officers in competition with the memorialists, and to the powers sought in the Corporation Bill to legalise other work having no connection with technical education. The Technical Instruction Committee had previously rejected a resolution to amend the Bill in the direction sought, and the analysts' claims were sympathetically referred to by two of the councillors. The Council, however, confirmed the decision of the Technical Instruction Committee.

The Local Government Board has written to the Belfast Board of Guardians regarding their report containing entries against medicine contractors for supplying the Guardians with drugs which on analysis proved not to be up to the standard. The Board stated that they are advised that the decision of the County Court Judge in the Lurgan case mentioned in their circular letter of December 6, 1905, must be regarded as wrong in Ireland, since it had been decided by the King's Bench Division in 1909 that a certificate of the public analyst is an indispensable requisite in a prosecution under the Sale of Food and Drugs Act, 1875. The Guardians have referred the matter to the Finance Committee.

Steamship Company Case.

Judgment was delivered in this case by the Master of the Rolls in the Chancery Division at Dublin on April 1 (*C. & D.*, February 11, p. 210), which involved a question of the liabilities of the directors of the North of Ireland Steamship Co., Ltd., now in liquidation. The liquidator alleged that the directors had been guilty of negligence which had caused the loss. His Lordship dismissed the application against Sir James Henderson, without costs, the same orders being made in the case of Mr. J. R. Haslett and Mr. J. L. Magill, except that in the last-named case no costs were made. In the course of the judgment the Master of the Rolls said he had been deeply moved by Mr. Haslett's case. His merits were overwhelming. His father, Sir James Haslett, was one of the prince merchants of Belfast, whose business capacity and integrity had been recognised far outside the limits of Belfast. He had acted as chairman of this company, which had a time of prosperity until the unfortunate slump occurred in the shipping trade. He died, and his son was brought in as a director in his father's place. No one who had heard his evidence could doubt his honesty, his integrity, and his deep sense of duty. He inherited his father's integrity, if not his capacity to make money. He had received no fees as a director, and had

lost everything he had in the world—his honour and good name. These he (the Master of the Rolls) now restored to him. There was no wilful default or neglect on the part of this gentleman.

SCOTTISH NEWS.

When sending newspapers to the Editor please mark the items of news to which you desire to call his attention.

Edinburgh.

Mr. Leonard Willox, Ph.C., passed the Edinburgh University professional examination in midwifery, and the class examination in Diseases of the Eye with high distinction.

At the annual general meeting of Edinburgh High Constables, held in the Council Chambers on Monday evening, April 3, Mr. Victor Wright was elected captain of his ward (Canongate).

The business of the late Mr. David McLaren, chemist and druggist, 58 South Clerk Street, Edinburgh, has been acquired by Mr. James B. Mitchell, pharmacist, who had been an assistant and manager to the deceased for the past sixteen years.

On Sunday afternoon Professor Sir Alex. Simpson (son of the introducer of chloroform) addressed a meeting of nearly 700 men in a local church. Just before the service commenced a man mounted the platform and asked, "Is Mr. —, the druggist, here? If so, someone wishes to speak to him at the door."

At the meeting of the Edinburgh Merchant Company last week a portrait of the old Master, Mr. James L. Ewing, was presented to the Company. At the same time Sir Andrew Macdonald presented Mrs. Ewing with a diamond aigrette, remarking that she had been unbounded in hospitality towards members on all occasions. Dr. Turnbull Smith proposed the health of Mr. and Mrs. Ewing, and Mr. Ewing returned thanks on behalf of himself and his wife.

Glasgow.

Miss Annie McNicol, chemist, has taken over the business at 869 New City Road, belonging to Mr. Adam chemist. The premises will henceforth be known as Queen's Cross Pharmacy.

At the Scottish Grocers' and Bakers' Exhibition a present being held in St. Andrew's Halls, Eucryl, Ltd., F. C. Calvert & Co., The Milton Chemical Co., and Consol Aërotors, Ltd., have stands.

Enormous crowds have thronged Argyle Street in front of Messrs. Cockburn & Co.'s branches there. The proprietors of "Koko" are having an advertising campaign and the windows are occupied by two girls, with tresses reaching to their feet.

The employés of Mr. James Taylor, 132 Trongate, entertained in "Granny Black's" Restaurant on Friday evening, March 31, Mr. John A. Frew, who for many years has been one of the firm's representatives. Mr. Macintosh, president, and presented Mr. Frew with a handsome kit-bag and dressing-case, as a token of the esteem in which he was held.

Cross Slander Actions.

Sheriff-Substitute Umpherston gave judgment in Dunfermline Sheriff Court on April 4. Edward Gordon, chemist and druggist, Kelty, and Dr. Darabshaw Fardoonji Sarjana, Kelty, sued each other for 500*l.* as damages in respect of alleged slander. The Sheriff finds that in February 1910 Dr. Sarjana used words to a Mrs. Murria which represented that Gordon had fraudulently given her as Fellows' Syrup something which was not Fellows' Syrup and under this head assessed the damages at 20*l.* The Sheriff also finds that Dr. Sarjana stated at a meeting of the Kelty Co-operative Society "That if the Society opened a drug shop the people would know where pure drugs could be obtained, and go to their own store," and words to a like effect; that the words falsely represented that Gordon was in the habit of illegally and dishonestly supplying drugs which were adulterated; and fixes the damages at 10*l.*; altogether 30*l.* and expenses on the higher scale. In the action raised by Dr. Sarjana the Sheriff gives judgment for Gordon, and finds Dr. Sarjana liable in expenses on the higher scale.

FRENCH NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Paris Correspondent.)

SIR J. J. THOMSON, Cavendish Professor of Experimental Physics in the University of Cambridge, was on April 3 elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences for the section of general physics.

THE ABDUCTION OF A PHARMACIST.—Judgment was given on Monday, April 3, at the Paris Law Courts, in the action brought by M. Brunet, the prosperous pharmacist, of the Rue Saint Paul, Paris, against his wife, two pharmacists' assistants, and three male nurses. The defendants were charged with abduction with violence, with the object of the sequestration of the pharmacist in a lunatic asylum. He had already been the inmate of a similar asylum, as previously explained in the *C. & D.* Mme. Brunet and the two assistants, MM. Raymond and Guillevic, were condemned to four months' imprisonment and 200f. (8l.) fine each. The three male nurses were sentenced to fifteen days' imprisonment, but in the case of all the defendants the imprisonment was rescinded under the First Offenders Act. The defendants were further condemned collectively to pay the plaintiff 2,000f. (80l.) damages. The nurses were found to have used undue violence when the pharmacist was abducted. The other defendants were held guilty of having knowingly organised the act, and further of having acted in bad faith; also of having endeavoured to get the plaintiff into a mad-house by means of a doctor's certificate, the validity of which had expired. The case has aroused a good deal of interest in France.

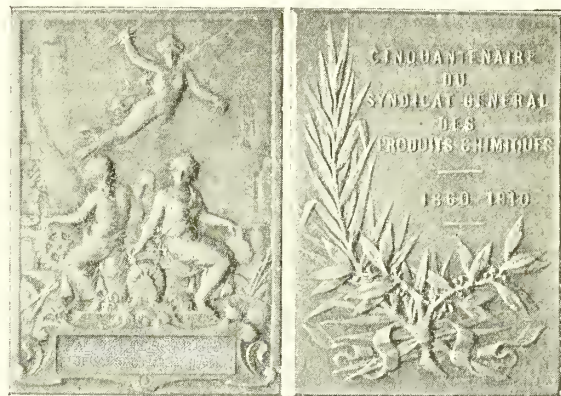
BANQUET OF PARISIAN PHARMACISTS.—The biennial banquet of the Syndical Chamber of Pharmacists of the Seine, which is principally composed of Parisian pharmacists, was held a few days ago at Marguery's Restaurant and was presided over by M. Jean Morel, M.P., who was Colonial Minister under the last Cabinet. A numerous and distinguished company of pharmacists was present, as gallant an assembly as could be met the world over, the political, scientific, academical, and business sides of pharmacy being represented in a worthy manner. They included Senator Cazeneuve and MM. Schmidt and Vincent, members of Parliament, almost all the professors of the Paris School of Pharmacy, MM. Grimbart and Bourquelot, of the Paris Society of Pharmacy, MM. Crinon, Collard, Vaudin, Buchet, and many others. In the course of his speech at the end of the dinner, M. Dufau, the President of the Syndicate, insisted on the importance of new legislative measures in the interests of pharmacy, such as the proposed law on secret remedies, the passing of which by Parliament is so impatiently awaited. Other speakers, including Senator Cazeneuve, followed with expressions of their views on the deficiencies surrounding French pharmacy. But the theme which came most to the front was the application of the new law for the prevention of fraud in alimentary products as it is applied to pharmacy. In this law, pharmacies are practically placed on the same footing as grocers' shops, and drugs and medicines on a level with every-day articles of food and manure. The point to which attention was drawn is that pharmacy is a liberal profession which is already controlled by special laws, the object of which is to safeguard the interests of the public.

A Chemical Jubilee.

ON March 29 an interesting function took place in Paris in the form of a banquet to celebrate the "cinquantenaire" of the Syndicat Général des Produits Chimiques. Founded in 1860 to protect the interests of chemical industries, the Society has grown and prospered and is now the recognised authority in France upon all matters pertaining to chemical industries. It publishes a monthly journal containing technical and commercial intelligence bearing on the industries which it represents.

The chair was taken by the Minister of Commerce and Industry, M. Massé, and a number of the heads of various Government Departments were present. Among others who attended may be mentioned Senator M. A. Poirrier (the well-known aniline-colours manufacturer and one of the founders of the Society), M. Armand Gautier (President of the Academy of Sciences), M. Dufau (President of the Syndicat des Pharmaciens de Paris),

M. Calvet (head of the Laboratoire Central), M. Prunier (President of the Syndicat des Produits Pharmaceutiques), and M. L. Darrasse (President of the Syndicat Général de la Droguerie). British chemical industry was represented by Mr. Walter J. Reid (President of the Society of Chemical



Industry), who met with a very cordial reception from his French colleagues.

As President Fallières was giving a ball on the same evening, at which the Minister of Commerce had to attend, the unusual course was adopted of having the speeches before instead of after the banquet. While such an innovation may not be altogether desirable under all circumstances, it had the effect of shortening the speeches. M. Poirrier gave some interesting particulars of the many applications of science to industry since the formation of the Society, and pointed out that there are few industries that are not connected in some way with chemical reactions. Science has replaced the rule of thumb in nearly every industry. The Minister of Industry, M. Massé, referred to the many services rendered to the State by chemical industry, especially in connection with the utilisation of forestry products, the silk industry, and perfumery. It has effected the "démocratisation" of numerous products that have now become accessible to the masses of the people. The French Government are now considering a scheme for the training of foremen and other workers in chemical industry, having already abundant provision for the teaching of those occupying higher positions in the factories of France. At the close of the Minister's speech a number of long-service medals were handed by him to workers in chemical factories. After the banquet an excellent entertainment was given which contained so many items that the meeting broke up at an hour that was late even for Paris. In honour of the occasion an artistic plaque was distributed, and the President, M. A. Pagès, presented Mr. Reid with a replica for the Society of Chemical Industry.

SOUTH AFRICAN NEWS.

Cape of Good Hope.

STAMP-TAX REPEALED.—The stamp-tax on proprietary articles now in force in the Cape Province, or the old Cape Colony, is to be repealed. The Treasurer of the Union of South Africa made the announcement in his Budget speech on March 10, and it now remains for Parliament to sanction it. As a matter of fact, officially the stamp-tax is supposed to cease as from April 1, but the majority of chemists have already "sanctioned" it, and have ceased to use the stamps. It goes without saying that the President of the Pharmaceutical Society of Cape Colony, who has suffered prosecution, yet won his case, is more than pleased. Up to the time the mail left the Treasurer could not or would not say the date when the law would be repealed, but, as stated above, in the Cape peninsula chemists have repealed the law themselves—they simply do not buy stamps. The question naturally arises: What will become of the stamps already on proprietary lines? Who will pay for them? Doubtless the chemist will; consequently those chemists who have kept strictly to one of the worst laws ever forced on South Africa will have to suffer loss.

Contracts.

The following tenders have been accepted by the various local authorities mentioned below :

Aberystwyth Guardians.—Mr. E. P. Wynne, chemist, Aberystwyth, for the supply of disinfectants, soap, etc.

Abram (Lancs) Urban Council.—Sanitary Dry Lime Co., for disinfectants.

Alresford (Hants) Guardians.—Mr. W. Willis, chemist, Alresford, for lint at 2s. 6d. per lb.; castor oil, 1s. 6d. lb.; Fuller's earth, 6d. per tin; Allenbury's feeders, 1s. 3d. each; valves, 3d. each; teats, 4d. each; cotton wool, 2s. 3d. per lb.; carbolic vaseline, 11d. per tube; Condy's fluid, 2s. per pint; jaconet, 3s. per yd.; carbolic oil, 2s. and 1s. 9d. per pint; cod-liver oil, 1s. 9d. per pint; lime-water, 4d. per pint; glycerin, 2d. per oz.; sweet oil, 1s. 4d. per pint; Higginson's syringes, 3s. 6d., 4s. 6d., and 6s. each; linseed meal, 4d. per lb.; nipple shields, 6d. each; clinical thermometers, 2s. 6d. each; $\frac{1}{2}$ -oz. glass syringes, 6d. each; methylated spirits, 6d. per pint.

Amersham Board of Guardians.—At a meeting held on March 29, a letter was received from Mr. I. R. Phillips, chemist and druggist, of Chesham, suggesting that orders for disinfectants and surgical and other appliances should be distributed amongst the chemists carrying on business in the Board's district. After discussion it was decided that the Clerk should ascertain whether it is practicable to have the articles mentioned supplied by contract.

Barnstaple Guardians.—Mr. E. W. Proudman, chemist, Barnstaple, for cod-liver oil at 14s. per gal. and quinine at 1s. 2d. per oz.

Bath Town Council.—Messrs. Tylee & Cooper, Bath, appointed chemists to the hospital for a year.

Belper Guardians.—J. Calvert & Son, chemists, Belper, for drugs.

Bolton Guardians.—Jos. Taylor & Co., for drugs; Waller & Riley, Ltd., for surgical dressings; T. Moscrop & Co., Ltd., for roll-sulphur and disinfecting-fluid; Waring Bros., for disinfecting-powder.

Chelmsford Hospital Board.—Corbyn, Stacey & Co., Ltd., for drugs.

Chester Guardians.—Mr. J. W. Huke, chemist, Chester, for the supply of drugs, etc., at 42d.

Croydon Guardians.—Baiss Bros. & Stevenson, Ltd., for drugs; Burgoyne, Burbidges & Co., for medical and surgical appliances.

Daventry Guardians.—Mr. A. Harrison, chemist, Daventry, for disinfectants.

Derby Town Council.—Mr. T. M. Evans, chemist, Derby, for the supply of disinfectant-powder.

Doncaster Corporation.—Mr. W. E. Plant, chemist, Doncaster, for the supply of drugs and druggists' sundries during the ensuing year.

Epping Guardians.—Mr. E. H. Slater, chemist, and W. Cottis & Sons, Epping, for disinfectants, etc.

Evesham Guardians.—Mr. W. J. Craven, chemist, Evesham, for drugs.

Faversham Town Council.—Mr. E. Withers, Faversham, appointed chemist for a year.

Gloucester Guardians.—Mr. W. H. Hampton, chemist, Gloucester, for drugs; Mr. W. T. Slatter and Mr. G. Bartle appointed emergency chemists for six months.

Hartley Wintney Union.—Mr. John McKnight, chemist, of Fleet, Hants, for the supply of drugs, chemicals, disinfectants, and surgical dressings for the next six months.

Heston and Isleworth Urban District Council.—Burt, Boulton & Haywood, Ltd., for the annual supply of disinfectants at 55d. 9s.; Platt's Stores, Ltd., for drysaltery at 15d. 14s.

Leighton Buzzard Guardians.—Mr. H. Samuel, Ph.C., appointed chemist for three months.

Maidstone Borough Sanatorium.—Mr. F. H. Rowcroft, chemist, Maidstone, for drugs.

Modway (Chatham) Guardians.—Davis, Goodall & Co., Birtley, for sulphur candles at 38s. per gross.

Newcastle-under-Lyme Guardians.—Oxens, Ltd., Newcastle, for drugs and dressings.

Pembroke Guardians.—Mr. R. H. Treweekes, chemist, Pembroke, for the supply of drugs and chemicals.

Romford Guardians.—Mr. W. S. Steeples, chemist, Romford, for drugs at 25d. 1s. 2 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Shephed Urban Council.—Mr. W. Stevenson, chemist, Shephed, for disinfectants.

South Stincham Guardians.—Mr. Steel, Woolston, for medical requisites.

Stockton-on-Tees Guardians.—Mr. T. W. Salmon, chemist, Stockton, for the six months' drug supply.

Tonbridge Guardians.—Cair & Co., Tonbridge Wells, for disinfectants.

Warrington Town Council.—Killgarn Co., Ltd., Cleckheaton, for the annual supply of disinfectants.

Wirral Guardians.—Mr. John Fawcett, chemist, New Ferry, for the supply of medicines.

Worcester Guardians.—Mr. A. J. R. Swanson, Mr. D. J. Pont, and Messrs. George & Welch, Worcester, appointed chemists for various districts, the Workhouse, and Cottage Homes, for six months.

Wrexham Guardians.—Francis & Co., chemists, Wrexham, for chemists' goods at 23d. 17s. 7 $\frac{1}{2}$ d.

Yeovil Rural District Council.—Taylor & Brett, Yeovil, for the year's supply of disinfectants.

BANKRUPTCY REPORT.

Re George Shearer, 35 St. Leonard Street, Edinburgh. Chemist and Druggist.—This debtor appeared in Edinburgh Bankruptcy Court, before Sheriff-Substitute Guy, on April 5, for public examination under his sequestration. Mr. C. J. Munro, C.A., the trustee, stated that he had got all the information he required and had no questions to ask. The statutory oath was administered. The statement of affairs lodged showed a deficiency of 123d.

DEEDS OF ARRANGEMENT.

Hulland, James, Swain Street, Watchet, Somerset. Chemist.—Trustee: H. J. Clarke, Watchet. Dated March 27; filed, March 31. Liabilities unsecured, 162d.; estimated net assets, 75d. Among the creditors are J. Boulton & Co. (10d.); Wright, Layman & Umney, Ltd. (10d.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd. (20d.).

Williams, Harold Herne, 24 Caldmore Green, Walsall, Staffs. Drug-store Proprietor.—Trustee: W. V. Vale, Darlington Street, Wolverhampton, C.A. Dated March 27; filed, March 29. Liabilities unsecured, 233d.; estimated net assets, 72d. The creditors include: Potter & Clarke, Ltd. (12d.); Martyn's Stores, Ltd., Wolverhampton (152d.).

Jacobs, William, 40 High Street and 79 Woodbridge Road, and residing at Norfield House, Guildford, Chemist and Druggist. Trustee: H. J. de C. Moore, 2 Grosham Buildings, London, E.C., C.A. Dated March 24; filed, March 29. Secured creditors, 192d.; liabilities unsecured, 713d.; estimated net assets, 615d. The creditors include: Meggeson & Co. (18d.); J. Grosmith, Son & Co. (17d.); The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (27d.); S. Maw, Son & Sons (192d.).

Hammond, Albert, 58 Waters Green, Macclesfield; Palmerston Street, Bollington; and Park Lane, Poynton, Cheshire. Chemist.—Trustee: H. L. Price, 15 Fountain Street, Manchester, C.A. Dated March 24; filed March 31. Secured creditors, 71d.; liabilities unsecured, 639d.; estimated net assets, 869d. The creditors include: Ayrton, Saunders & Co., Ltd., Liverpool (31d.); Evans Sons Lescher & Webb, Ltd., Liverpool (47d.); J. & J. Taylor & Co., Liverpool (15d.); Oldfield, Pattinson & Co., Manchester (22d.); Jas. Woolley, Sons & Co., Ltd., Manchester (399d.).

GAZETTE.

Partnerships Dissolved.

BROWNE, H. S. D., and CHILD, F. J., Winchester, physicians, etc., under the style of Browne & Child.

BUCKLEY, J. R., and LYDALL, W. T., physicians and surgeons, Birmingham, under the style of Drs. Buckley & Lydall.

MOSS, E. W., and PALMER, J. M., Cambridge, chemists, under the style of Moss & Palmer.

Private Meeting.

A MEETING of creditors of Moses Jones, deceased, 12 High Street, Swansea, late chemist, was held at the offices of Messrs. Gee & Edwards, solicitors, St. Mary Street, Swansea, on March 31. The statement of affairs submitted showed liabilities amounting to 1,623d. 2s. 10d., including trade creditors 680d. 0s. 11d. and mortgages 733d. 4s. 11d. The assets amount to 1,107d. 14s. 9d., including two villas valued at 785d. 12s. and book-debts 247d. 16s. estimated to realise 2l. 10s. 9d. There is thus a deficiency of 520d. It was stated that an offer of 500l. received for the business had been withdrawn. An offer of a composition of 4s. in the pound was not accepted, it being decided to await the result of the sale of the villas by auction on April 10. The creditors include: The British Drug Houses, Ltd. (13d. 16s. 7d.); Surgical Truss and Bandage Co. (10d. 13s.); Vincent Wood (37d. 3s. 3d.); J. Durant, Ltd., Bristol (31d. 5s. 7d.).

LEGAL REPORTS.

TRADE LAW.

Liability for a Sun-blind.—A curious point with regard to the liability of a shopkeeper for injuries done to a pedestrian by the fall of a sun-blind was decided by Mr. Justice Avory in the King's Bench Division on Tuesday, April 4. The plaintiff was Mr. Chas. Francis Davie, Hampstead, London, manager to Messrs. Cantrell & Cochrane, mineral-water manufacturers. Defendants were Messrs. W. Gregory & Co., Ltd., and Gregory & Seeley, Ltd., who were sued as the occupiers of premises at 51 Strand. Plaintiff's case was that on August 6 last he and his wife were walking down the Strand, and they stopped to look at the window of the shop next to No. 51. Mr. Davie was standing at the junction of the two shops. Suddenly one bar of the sun-blind over the window of 51 came down and struck plaintiff on the head, knocking him insensible. For the defence it was argued that there had been no negligence in this case, and that 25% had been paid to Mr. Davie in full settlement. Mr. Justice Avory said that he had come to the conclusion that in this case there must be judgment for the plaintiff on the ground that the defendants Gregory & Seeley (who, he was satisfied, were the persons occupying the shop) were maintaining something over a public highway which for some unexplained cause fell upon the plaintiff's head as he was lawfully passing along the highway. He did not think the 25% was paid to plaintiff in full satisfaction. There would be judgment for the plaintiff for 100% against Gregory & Seeley, with costs. Judgment would be given for the defendants Gregory & Co., Ltd., without costs.

PHARMACY ACT APPEAL.

A Divisional Court of the King's Bench hold in the Pharmaceutical Society v. Jacks that the Society was right in proceeding under Section 15 of the 1868 Act against a licensed vendor of poisons for not labelling a poison with his name and address. Mr. Dobbs had contended in the county court that the proceedings should be under Section 17. The High Court Judges soon disposed of the matter, and declined to allow it to go further.

Mr. Justice Phillimore and Mr. Justice Horridge, sitting in the Divisional Court in the King's Bench Division on Wednesday, April 5, had before them the appeal of the Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain from a decision of Judge Howard Smith at Lichfield County Court, on January 10 last, in favour of the defendant, in the action brought against Robert F. Jacks, seedsman, Bore Street, Lichfield, under Section 15 of the Pharmacy Act, 1868, for the 5*l.* penalty for selling XL-All Vaporising Fumigator without his name and address. At the proceedings in the county court it was shown that the defendant sold the fumigator to James Richardson on October 21, and Mr. Jacks swore in evidence that he sold a No. 5 bottle bearing his name and address, and not the one produced in court by Mr. Richardson. It was argued for the defendant that the jurisdiction of the County Court was ousted, as the offence disclosed was one under Section 17. The contention for the Society was that the defendant, by not following the regulations as to labelling made under the 1908 Act, came into the position of an unlicensed person, and therefore amenable to the penalty under Section 15. The Judge found for the defendant, and against this decision the Society now appealed. The appellants were represented by Mr. J. R. Atkin, K.C., and Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, M.P., and the respondent's counsel were Mr. R. O. B. Lane and Mr. E. Church Bliss.

ARGUMENT FOR THE SOCIETY.

Mr. Atkin opened by explaining that the proceedings were taken in the county court under Section 15 of the Act of 1868, and the claim was brought against the defendant that he sold a poison, not being a duly registered chemist, without it bearing his name and address.

Mr. Justice Phillimore : Is this an agricultural poison?

Mr. Atkin : Yes, my Lord.

Proceeding, counsel said that under the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908 a person who was not a registered chemist was entitled to sell certain scheduled agricultural poisons if he complied with the regulations that were made by Order in Council relating to such sales.

Their Lordships intimated that as they had the various

sections before them the learned counsel need not go fully into them.

Mr. Atkin proceeded to say that one of the regulations that had been made—which their Lordships would readily see the force of—was that if a person did sell any poison, the vessel or bottle in which it was contained must bear the name and address of the seller. He (counsel) thought it was fairly clear that the result of the Act was that it was only as and when he conformed to these regulations he was exempted from the original Act, which prevented any person not registered from selling. It was important to note that the licence to sell was a special licence, but the requirements of the Act were that there must be conformity to the regulations to which he had referred. The County Court Judge had found as a fact that the defendant did sell a poison—it was a preparation of nicotine, a deadly poison—and he had also found as a fact that the poison was sold in a bottle which did not contain the seller's name and address, and he did not comply with the regulations. The Society's contention was that the defendant clearly fell within Section 15 of the old Act of 1868, because he had not got the protection of the other Act of 1908. Mr. Atkin went on to say that in the hearing of the case there was some conflict of fact, and it was suggested that the agent of the Society, who was an old soldier, had taken the label off; but the Judge had found that it was in fact not on, and that the defendant had committed a breach. The County Court Judge took a rather curious line. He came to the conclusion apparently at a fairly early stage of the case that as long as the defendant had what counsel would call an "agricultural licence," he was protected, and he could not come under Section 15. Therefore, even without being asked, the Judge amended the claim to a claim for selling poison in breach of the regulations provided under the Act of 1908. The odd thing was (said counsel) that there was no provision for a penalty for selling in breach of these regulations at all. There was provision in the Act of 1868 for breach of the regulations in that Act, but these were a different set of regulations altogether, of which the phrase concerning the name and address of the seller did not form part, and for a breach of these regulations the penalty was to proceed for a fine before magistrates, and the County Court jurisdiction did not exist. The County Court Judge (continued counsel) further amended the particulars, entirely out of his jurisdiction, and then decided against the Society, granting the Society leave to appeal, as he said the case was one of importance and public interest.

Mr. Atkin proceeded to refer their Lordships to Sections 15 and 17 of the Act of 1868, and the provisions of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act of 1908, and emphasised again his point that the licensed seller must comply with the regulations that had been made, and Regulation 14 was to the effect that the name and address of the seller must appear on the bottle. Mr. Atkin at this point proceeded to refer their Lordships to the notes of Judge Howard Smith, and quoted extracts as follows :

"I find that the substance, which was admitted to be poisonous, was sold by the defendant in an enclosed vessel which was not labelled with the name and address of the seller."

Mr. Dobbs (said counsel), who at the county court defended Mr. Jacks, said that a penalty was claimed for having sold or kept open shop, whereupon the Judge said :

"I say I shall amend in accordance with the claim made by Mr. Moon in his evidence, and the particulars are to be taken as amended by deleting the words 'sold or kept open shop' and substituting the words of No. 14 of the regulations referred to in the Order in Council of April 2, 1909, under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908."

The Judge then gave judgment for the defendant with costs on the "C" scale, and in giving this decision said :

"In my view of the case as presented by the plaintiffs I had not to decide whether the plaintiffs could have sued the defendant to recover a penalty as a person selling or keeping open shop, not being a pharmaceutical chemist, inasmuch as although licensed under Section 2 (1) of the Act of 1908, he had not conformed to the regulations made by the Order in Council. Lest it should be thought that I take a too narrow view of the case I desire to state that if I had to give my decision on this point I should have held that

they could not have been sued for a penalty under Section 15 of the Act of 1868. In my judgment it was not the intention of the Legislature that a person, when duly licensed and while his licence was in force, should be liable to be sued for a penalty, notwithstanding the words 'and conform to any regulations,' etc. The substantial and enabling part of the Section, in my judgment, being the holding of the licence, and the nonconformity to the provisions of the Order in Council under the Act of 1908, as they differ from the regulations made under Section 15 of the Act of 1868, only renders the defendant liable in proceedings before a magistrate."

Mr. Justice Horridge : There are no proceedings before a magistrate.

Mr. Atkin : No, my Lord.

THE CASE FOR MR. JACKS.

Mr. E. Church Bliss (for the respondent) said he wished to call the attention of their Lordships to Sections 15 and 17 of the Act of 1868. First of all, they had regulations under Section 15, where it said that only pharmaceutical chemists might sell poisons.

Mr. Justice Phillimore : And if anybody else does that, you can recover a penalty by taking action. There is nothing said in Section 15 about selling with the name and address of the seller on the bottle. It is Section 17 which apparently deals with something more, because, according to that, it is absolutely essential that the word "poison" should be upon the bottle from the point of view of the Pharmaceutical Society and everybody else. It is true that there had been an Act before, but it is one of the Acts which specify the poison itself, the shape of the bottle, and so on, that you can tell by touch. Then the Legislature in its wisdom made it an offence to sell without a label on the bottle.

Mr. Bliss was proceeding when his Lordship again interposed. If, he said, a proper chemist sold in the wrong way, then he was liable to be sued for a penalty. If a person not being a pharmaceutical chemist sells, he is liable to have recovered against him the penalty, and not being a pharmaceutical chemist and selling poisons in the wrong way, he is liable also to another action, by summary jurisdiction; so that he is liable to both proceedings, one for acting as a chemist and the other for acting as a chemist should not act.

Mr. Bliss : Where the offence is for selling without the label on the bottle—

Mr. Justice Phillimore : Yes. It is a double offence; selling while not being qualified and selling in a way he should not have sold if he had been qualified.

Mr. Bliss : When you get a definite remedy put forward by the Act, that is the remedy applicable where there is a breach of the section.

Mr. Justice Phillimore : You say that when an unlicensed chemist in fact adds to his crime by selling in an improper manner he is entitled to say which way he shall be proceeded against.

Mr. Bliss : I say that Section 17 embraces something a great deal more than Section 15, and takes the offence out of Section 15 in this sense, that with the penalty you have to prove the facts—namely, selling without the name on the bottle; that is the only remedy for that particular set of circumstances. I quite admit that if my learned friend can make a case under Section 15 without bringing it within Section 17 it is quite possible that he would be entitled to do so, but your Lordship says there is no defence under Section 15. The regulations under the Act of 1908 deal with other people besides chemists.

Mr. Justice Phillimore : We know that.

Mr. Bliss : I quite admit that all they had to prove was the mere selling and the failure to comply with Section 15, and I quite admit that they would be entitled to come within Section 15 and get the civil penalty; but where it is necessary that they should go to the length of proving the offence of Section 17, as it is here, then I say the remedy is a remedy provided by Section 17. That is the point I take up now. The Pharmaceutical Society have mistaken their remedy here. Counsel then referred to the licence, and said they got a state of facts which was a contravention of Section 17—

Mr. Justice Phillimore : It is the same point again.

Mr. Bliss : Yes, but it is strengthened by saying that the Legislature in making a statutory form chose to make it compulsory to set out Section 17, and that is the sole indication that my argument is right. The analogy I suggest is this : My friend has to say that failure to comply with the regulations takes him outside the licence altogether.

Mr. Justice Phillimore : What I meant to say was that the licence was like a shield, but the shield was not in position. (Laughter.) Let us have your analogy.

Mr. Bliss : A person being authorised to do things in a particular way and yet doing them otherwise than in that particular way is still acting within the scope of his authority.

Mr. Justice Horridge : That proposition does not help you. You are thinking of negligence in the performance of duties, and that is another matter.

Mr. Bliss : The contention on the part of the appellants must be that I am an unlicensed person to bring me within Section 15.

Mr. Justice Phillimore : They refuse to put it that way.

Mr. Bliss : In other words, they say I do not bring myself within the exemption for selling agricultural poisons.

Mr. Justice Phillimore : That is not enough.

Mr. Bliss : I cannot help accepting the force of that argument.

JUDGMENT GIVEN

Mr. Justice Phillimore then delivered judgment. He said the following facts were proved : that the defendant was not a chemist or chemist and druggist, he did in an open shop sell poisons and sought to bring himself within the protection of Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908, which says that the clause of the Act of 1868, which he (the Judge) would read, did not apply to cases of poisonous substances if used exclusively in agriculture and for certain other purposes, if the person selling or keeping open shop was duly licensed for the purposes under the section by the local authority, and conformed with certain regulations made in that section. In support of his defence Mr. Jacks produced his licence. To that the Society replied, "Yes, but there is a double condition : you must have a licence and you must conform with the regulation, but you forget that there is a regulation which says that poisonous substances shall not be sold except in a vessel labelled with the name and address of the seller." The County Court Judge found that if that was correct, then on the facts defendant had violated the regulations. Then, unfortunately, the County Court Judge began to think of Section 17 of the Act of 1868, and got diverted in his mind from the quite straight path. He amended the plaintiffs' claim into something other than the plaintiffs really claimed, and then quite properly said their claim could not succeed. But they put that aside. What was the answer to plaintiffs' claim as stated in the way he (the Judge) had stated it? The only answer to it was, "You have got to prove; the cumulative effect of what you have got to prove is why you make the man also criminally liable under Section 17." That section read [in effect] :

"It is unlawful for everybody, a pharmaceutical chemist, or non-pharmaceutical chemist, to sell any poison without the name and address of the seller upon the bottle."

The fact that in disproving the defendant's evidence the plaintiffs incidentally had to prove that he was criminally liable as well did not prevent them from relying upon the statutory right which was given to them to sue for a penalty. Therefore he was of opinion that the appeal should succeed and judgment be entered for the plaintiffs, with the costs of the appeal and the case in the court below.

Mr. Justice Horridge concurred. He said it did not seem to him to be any excuse to say, "I am not liable for one offence because I have committed two different offences in this case."

Mr. Justice Phillimore said they would not grant leave to appeal.

House of Lords.

A SPONGE TRANSACTION.

The case of the International Sponge Importers, Ltd., v. Andrew Watt & Sons, which came before the Lord Chancellor, Lord Atkinson, and Lord Shaw of Dunfermline, in

the House of Lords, was an appeal against the judgment of the Second Division of the Court of Session, recalling an interlocutor of the Lord Ordinary (Lord Salvesen). The previous stages were reported in the *C. & D.*, June 26, 1909, p. 971, and December 11, 1909, p. 889, the case being a question of liability for payment of sponges, the money for which had been paid by defendants by open cheque to a traveller named Cohen, who converted the money to his own use. Lord Salvesen had held that until the sale was homologated by the plaintiffs sending an invoice it was not binding upon them. This was reversed in the Second Division of the Court of Session, when Messrs. Watt were assolized, with expenses, Lord Low holding that there was no ground for holding that there was not a completed contract. In the House of Lords this judgment was affirmed by the Lord Chancellor, Lord Atkinson concurring, and Lord Shaw delivering judgment to the same effect.

High Court Cases.

Unless when otherwise stated these cases have been heard in the High Court of Justice, London.

VALENTINE MEAT-JUICE EXTRACT.

In the Chancery Division, before Mr. Justice Parker, on March 31, Mr. Romer, K.C., for the plaintiffs in the action of Valentine Meat-juice Extract against Dakin Bros., Ltd., moved to restrain the defendants from selling meat extract in bottles and with labels calculated to lead to the belief that the extract was that of the plaintiffs. The parties, said counsel, had considered the matter and had agreed to make an end of it. It was proposed to treat the motion as the trial of the action, and the defendants would submit to a perpetual injunction and to the destruction of the bottles and labels in hand. The plaintiffs would waive any claim to damages, but there would be an application to tax the costs.

Mr. Colefax, for the defendants, consented.

His Lordship made an order on the terms arranged.

PAPER COILS FOR TILLS.

Mr. Justice Eve concluded the hearing on Wednesday, April 5, of actions brought by Messrs. G. H. Gledhill & Sons, Ltd., of Halifax, against the British Patent Perforated Paper Co. of London, and Messrs. Fieldings of Cardiff, to restrain the defendants from "passing off," as of the plaintiffs' manufacture, paper coils for tills, coils which were not in fact made by them. It was stated that 50,000 tills of plaintiffs' manufacture were in use, and that the business of supplying the paper refills or coils was an important and lucrative part of the plaintiffs' trade. His Lordship, in giving judgment in the action against the British Perforated Paper Co. in favour of the defendants, after reviewing all the circumstances, said he based his judgment on the fact that at the time when the writ was issued the expressions "Gledhill's coils," "Gledhill's rolls," and the like, had acquired a secondary meaning, and that the use of those expressions by the defendants for the purpose of selling their goods was not, in December 1909, calculated to induce the belief that they were the plaintiffs' goods. He therefore dismissed the action with costs.

With regard to the act against Fieldings & Co. of Cardiff, it was agreed between counsel that it should be struck out, but no order was made as to costs. In case of the first action being taken to the Court of Appeal, and the plaintiffs succeeding, they were to be at liberty to stop any infringement on the part of Fieldings in a fresh action.

OLIVE OIL DISPUTE.

Mr. Justice Scrutton, in the Commercial Court of the King's Bench Division on March 31, resumed the hearing of the action in which Messrs. Michael Pintus and Sommerfeld, manufacturers of oil, refiners of grease, and merchants and exporters, with London offices at 16 Mark Lane, were sued by Monsieur Galula, of Marseilles, who claimed 329*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, alleged to be due to him by defendants on the acceptance of a bill of exchange. It was alleged that this had been accepted by defendants and endorsed to plaintiff by Messrs. Lafon et Cie., of Marseilles. The defendants acknowledged the acceptance of the bill, but presented a counterclaim, alleging that the oil supplied by Lafon et Cie. was not in accordance with sample and that

plaintiff was a member of the firm of Lafon et Cie. They asked for delivery-up for cancellation of the bill. The plaintiff Galula had denied at the previous hearing that he was a member of the firm of Lafon et Cie. (see *C. & D.*, April 1, index folio 463).

Mr. Pintus, who again appeared in the witness-box, stated that the claims his firm had had to pay in respect of this oil amounted approximately to something like the total amount of the bill.

His Lordship, after hearing arguments by counsel on the financial phases of the case, reserved judgment until April 3, when he said that the bill for 326*l.* 15*s.* was in respect to olive oil supplied by Messrs. Lafon to defendants. In the pleadings defendants had alleged among other things, that the plaintiff was a partner with Lafon and that he was not a holder for value. These had been abandoned at the trial, and Mr. Leslie Scott had, on behalf of the defendants, relied on one line of defence only. Mr. Scott had contended that by operation of the rule in a certain legal authority the plaintiff, Galula, had been paid by Lafon the amount for which he had discounted the bill and was consequently suing as trustee for Lafon and exposed to all the defences available against Lafon. Those, if proved, would be good defences. Regarding defendants' claims against Lafon, it had been agreed, he went on, that the amount of them should be fixed by some other tribunal. It seemed that Lafon had a room in Galula's office on a six months' agreement, in pursuance of which Galula made an advance to the extent of 80 per cent. of the value of the goods consigned by Lafon, and that these advances were on current account and subject to a general lien. Galula discounted the bill for Lafon in September and that fell due the following month, when plaintiff raised complaints as to the character of the goods and dealt with the bill accordingly. On discounting Lafon's bills the plaintiff immediately credited Lafon with the full amount, not waiting to see whether they were paid. His Lordship said he found that the plaintiff never intended to appropriate these entries of the face value of discounted bills not yet due in payment of the actual advances on other bills still unpaid. Hence he decided that the rule in the authority in question (Clayton's case) did not apply. It was no doubt hard on Messrs. Pintus and Sommerfeld that they had to pay on bills for goods not delivered, but hard cases made bad law. Traders who paid by bills before delivery ran the risk of finding their bills in the hands of one man, while they had a claim regarding the goods against another man. There must be judgment for the plaintiff for 329*l.* 9*s.* 6*d.*, with interest and costs. His Lordship, however, granted a stay of execution upon terms.

County Court Cases.

THE HACKNEY PHARMACY.

In the Shoreditch County Court, on March 30, before Judge Smyly, K.C., an application was made by Mr. Henry Altschuler, of the Hackney Pharmacy, 9 Junction Parade, Hackney, in connection with an action by the Standard Tablet and Pill Co., Ltd., of Goldstone Chemical Works, Hove, Sussex, manufacturing chemists, for 1*l.* 11*s.* 5*d.* The applicant said he had filed a request for an administration order and he wished all proceedings pending against him, including two executions, to be stayed until the hearing of that. It could not come on for some time, as he had only filed it that day. Judge Smyly: And you have chosen a very convenient time for yourself, as we are just about to adjourn for the Easter holidays.

In his application he returned his debts at 23*l.* 15*s.* 9*d.*, including the Standard Tablet and Messrs. J. Ewen & Sons, wholesale druggists, 2*l.* 7*s.* He gave his age as twenty-five years and said he was a patent-medicine dealer earning 30*s.* to 2*l.* a week, and had four children and a wife. He offered 10*s.* in the pound at 10*s.* a month. He attributed his difficulties to severe competition during the past twelve months, losses through partnership and legal matters, and severe and long illness of his wife. In answer to his Honour, applicant said there had been a committal order out against him for some time, whilst an execution was threatened and there was the King's tax.

Judge Smyly: I cannot restrain the King anyway. (Laughter.) I see you return your assets at 75%. What does that comprise? Applicant: Fixtures, medicine bottles, and such things. Judge Smyly: Fixtures, then I suppose they could not be taken in execution? The Registrar: I suppose they are really showcases like an ordinary chemist's shop and could be sold; stock, really. Applicant: No, it is not so much stock as fixtures. Judge Smyly: You have left this all to the last minute, you see. The Registrar: And it is only for 3*l.* or 4*l.* I should have thought he could have paid that out. Do you owe rent? Applicant: About 20*l.* The Registrar: Then why is that not returned? Applicant: You see, as a matter of fact, I may not go on with the administration order at all. Judge Smyly: I will stay the execution for a week; I cannot do better than that for you. As to the committal order, that has been hanging over your head since February 13, and you have managed to get along, so you must do your best; at least, I will stay it for a fortnight. Applicant: Thank your Honour, and might I ask if this could be kept out of the Press, as it is likely to do me great injury? Judge Smyly: I have nothing to do with the Press, and neither has the Court.

Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

MERCURY OINTMENT.

At Filey on March 31, Mr. Thomas Wm. Longdin, chemist, Scarborough and Hunmanby, was summoned, under Section 6 of the 1875 Act, for selling mercury ointment deficient in mercury. Mr. Harry Arthur, the manager of his Hunmanby shop, was also summoned. Mr. Longdin explained that dilute mercurial ointment, which is customarily used by the public as a parasiticide, was supplied because the B.P. ointment would be injurious in use. He produced evidence of sixteen chemists to prove this. The Magistrates said they were satisfied no adulteration had taken place, neither to the intended prejudice of the purchaser, nor with any view to increasing the seller's profit; but a technical offence had been committed, and they had no option but to impose a fine of 10*s.* and costs. The summons against the manager was dismissed.

Medicine Stamp Act.

UNSTAMPED PILLS.

At the Tower Bridge Police Court, London, on April 5, Charles Spencer, Borough High Street, was summoned by the Commissioners of Customs and Excise for selling a box of proprietary pills which did not bear the duty stamp. Frederick Brooks Webb, manager of the shop, said he was responsible, and wished to plead guilty. He added that Mr. Spencer is an invalid, and is at present in Italy. The magistrate consented to the summons being amended, Mr. Webb being substituted for Mr. Spencer as defendant, and after Mr. T. G. Dawson explained the case on behalf of the Commissioners, the magistrate imposed a penalty of 5*l.* and 2*s.* costs.

LIMITED COMPANIES.

New Companies Registered.

The letters P.C. mean Private Company within the meaning of the Companies Act, 1907 and R.O., Registered Office.

EMULSIT, LTD. (P.C.). Capital 3,000*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To acquire from Capt. O. Fulton and others certain patents and rights and to carry on a business not particularly described. The first subscribers are: J. Schack Sommer, 266 Mansion House Chambers, E.C., merchant; and A. E. Rice, 266 Mansion House Chambers, E.C., secretary.

MARTIN & PALMER, LTD. (P.C.).—Capital 600*l.*, in 1*l.* shares. Objects: To carry on the business of chemists, herbalists, seedsmen, drug merchants, opticians, manufacturers of patent, proprietary, or other medicines, etc. The first directors are: M. E. Baxter, Elstree, Marnham, Plymouth, gentleman; and S. Maynard, 6 Stafford Terrace, Plymouth, saddler.

Company News.

LORIMER & Co.—Proofs for intended dividends have to be sent to Mr. P. Mason, C.A., 64 Gresham Street, London, E.C., by April 14.

EVANS SONS LESCHER & WEBB, LTD.—The warrants for the

dividend on 5 per cent. cumulative preference shares, payable on April 1, were posted on March 31.

JOHN CLARKE & Co., LTD., BELFAST.—A circular has been issued calling a meeting of the creditors of this company to be held on April 20 at the Chamber of Commerce, Belfast. The shareholders of the company have passed an extraordinary resolution putting the company into voluntary liquidation, and have appointed Mr. Robert Walsh as liquidator.

TASKER KEYS & Co., LTD.—At the Edmonton County Court, on April 4, Mr. Tasker Keys, managing director of Tasker Keys & Co., Ltd., chemists and druggists, lately carrying on business at High Road, Tottenham, attended to be further examined in regard to the company's affairs. Mr. Garton (the Assistant Official Receiver) asked for the examination to be put off again, as the Official Receiver required more time to investigate the witness's story as to the sale of the business by Mr. Henry Payne to Mrs. Keys for 300*l.* Probably a private examination would be held.—Mr. A. A. Tilley, now appeared for the witness, and said he had evidence to refute certain allegations made at the last examination, one of which was that Mr. Payne was Mr. Keys; but he was informed by the Assistant Official Receiver that he had no power to call witnesses. Mr. Keys saw Mr. Payne on March 12.—Mr. Garton said that if he were supplied with the evidence it might affect any subsequent action that might be taken by the Official Receiver.—Mr. Tilley observed that it is rather hard that when these allegations had gone forth there is no power to refute them.—His Honour said he could not hear witnesses if he had no power to do so. If any prosecution were directed then there would be ample opportunity to call what witnesses Mr. Tilley liked. Mr. Tilley replied that he did not suggest the matter would go as far as that. The examination was then adjourned until next month.

PERSONALITIES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

MR. B. SWINBURN, chemist and druggist, Devonshire Street, has been elected Vice-President of the Penrith Tradesmen's Association.

MR. J. W. DORREN, Ph.C., Stamford Street, Old Trafford, has been selected as a candidate at a by-election for the Stretford Urban District Council.

MR. R. J. RUTHERFORD, chemist and druggist, Newbiggin, and Mr. T. W. Townsley, Ph.C., Keswick, have been elected members of Urban District Councils.

SIR EDWARD PRIAULX TENNANT, Bart., has, on his elevation to the peerage, taken the title of Baron Glenconner of Glen in the county of Peebles.

MR. RICHARD T. SIMPSON, chemist and druggist, 60 North Road, Lancaster, has been re-elected Secretary of the local Photographic Society, which has a membership of 145.

MR. H. J. LING, Secretary and Manager of the Hankow Dispensary, Ltd., who is now in this country, is the only "Mipor man" who has visited Tibet. Mr. Ling made the journey a few years ago when he was with Messrs. Watson & Co.

MR. E. J. PARRY, B.Sc., asks us to state that in Bellier's test for arachis oil in olive oil the alkali solution used is 8.5 per cent. of pure caustic *potash* in absolute alcohol—not caustic soda as stated in his note, C. & D., April 1, index folio 490.

MR. W. GILBERT SAUNDERS, who has passed the Major examination at Galen Place this week, is the only son of Mr. W. H. Saunders (Chairman of Messrs. Ayton, Saunders & Co., Ltd.), and a grandson of the late Mr. A. H. Saunders, founder of the firm.

MR. W. H. LEVER, Chairman of Lever Brothers, Ltd., of Port Sunlight, has acquired the Beechwood and Oughtington Estates in Cheshire, which comprise the greater part of the town of Lymm. The whole property extends to about 1,700 acres, and belonged to the Dewhurst Trustees.

MR. P. E. STONEHAM, the dispenser at the Infirmary of St. George's-in-the-East, is, by resolution of the Board of Guardians, to have five years added to his length of service in accordance with the Poor Law Officers' Superannuation Act. Mr. John Griffiths Lloyd, formerly a dispenser at the London Hospital, has been appointed to succeed Mr. Stoneham.

BIRTHS.

HOLMES.—At 2 Duckworth Lane, Bradford, on April 3, the wife of John Holmes, Ph.C., of a son.

LECKIE.—At 5 Broomlands Street, Paisley, on March 29, the wife of John R. T. Leckie, chemist, of a daughter.

McDIARMID.—At Post Office House, Stromness, on April 1, the wife of George McDiarmid, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

SKINNER.—At 15 Coburg Avenue, Stirling, on April 4, the wife of John Skinner, chemist and druggist, of a daughter.

MARRIAGES.

News has been received of the marriage of Mr. Alfred J. Skinn, chemist and druggist, of Tientsin, North China, and formerly of Bourne, to the daughter of a missionary.

TAINSH—BOGIE.—At the Alexandra Hotel, Glasgow, on April 4, by the Rev. Archibald Hunter, B.D., Kilwinning, assisted by the Rev. James Cleland, Glasgow, John Hunter Tainsh, chemist and druggist, Edinburgh, to Alice Mary, daughter of Mr. Alex. Bogie, Kilmarnock.

DEATHS.

BATTY.—At 76 Upper Thomas Street, Aston Manor, on March 30, the wife of Mr. Thomas Batty, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-one.

BELL.—At Adelaide, Australia, on February 16, Mr. James Bell, formerly of Dumfries, N.B. Mr. Bell served his apprenticeship with Messrs. Low & Johnstone chemists, Dumfries, and was afterwards with Mr. McGibbon, chemist and druggist, there. Owing to bad health, he went out to Adelaide in October last, and died in the hospital there.

CAMERON.—On March 5, Mr. James Cameron, chemist and druggist, 3 West Stanhope Place, Edinburgh.

DOMEIER.—At Godesberg, Germany, on April 2, Anna, the beloved wife of Albert Domeier, of Wiesbaden, and formerly of Messrs. Domeier & Co.

HUNTER.—At his residence, Victoria Road, Whitehaven, on March 31, Mr. Wilson Fell Hunter, chemist and druggist, of W. F. & H. Hunter, Roper Street, aged sixty-nine. Mr. Hunter on the paternal side sprang from an old Westmorland family of yeomen. His father was a nephew of the late Mr. Gibson, a former proprietor of the "Cumberland Pacquet." He and his brother, Mr. Henry Hunter, acquired in 1866 the business of Mr. Trohear, 71 Market Place, Whitehaven, which they carried on in partnership until 1880, when they removed to 5 and 7 Roper Street. In 1865 Mr. Wilson Hunter was appointed manager of the late Mr. Gibson's extensive



MR. W. F. HUNTER.

Pencil Works at Keswick, and continued in that position till 1873, when he returned to Whitehaven to start an aerated-water business in connection with the pharmacy, and the partnership with his brother continued until his death. Mr. Hunter was a man of wide business experience and capacity, and took a great interest in public affairs. He was a Freemason, and leaves a widow and daughter.

JOURES.—On March 27, after a fortnight's illness, Mr. Robert Jours, chemist and druggist, 6 Violet Terrace, Berwick-on-Tweed, aged sixty-one. Mr. Jours, who was a native of South Shields, went to Berwick about thirteen years ago from Chester-le-Street, where he was assistant with Messrs. Robinson & Co., chemists, Front Street. At Berwick he joined the late Mr. Elliott, of Hide Hill, as an assistant, becoming manager of the retail pharmacy about a year later. Mr. Jours is survived by a widow, two sons, and two daughters.

MANN.—On March 30, at his residence in North London, Mr. Albert Mann, senior partner and founder of Messrs.

Mann & Bishop, drug and produce brokers, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., aged seventy-one. The late Mr. Mann was a well-known personality in the drug trade, he having been in business as a broker for the better part of half-a-century. For the past four years the state of his health—he had been a chronic sufferer from asthma—had not permitted him to take an active part in the business, and for the last nine months he had been confined to his house, but almost to the end he took an interest in the transactions of the firm. Mr.



MR. A. MANN.

Mann commenced his career about 1867 as a clerk to Samuel Napper, an East Indian merchant in Cannon Street, who dealt largely in madder and other dyestuffs, and on the death of that gentleman, the deceased took over the nucleus of the business and set up for himself at 110 Cannon Street. This was in 1871, as on January 17 of that year he was admitted as a sworn broker by the Court of Mayor and Aldermen, at which period Alderman Sir Thomas Dakin was Lord Mayor. Mr. Mann devoted himself chiefly to Turkish and Persian produce (asafoetida, opium, galls, tragacanth, Oriental carpets, etc.), opium being one of the principal items, and as London was then more of a centre for the distribution of drugs than it is now, and as the trade was in very few hands, the business was naturally a very profitable one, Mr. Mann having a considerable share of the export opium trade. In the early 'seventies we published in this journal his reports on the opium market, which was the production—a standard one—of his knowledge and observations. Indeed, as a commercial expert and judge of opium his experience was unequalled in the City, while personally he was held in the highest respect throughout the wholesale drug trade. In 1894 Mr. Mann, who was then at 15 New Street, Bishopsgate Street, took into partnership Mr. Robert Bishop, who was for many years the market representative of David Sassoon & Co., the style of the firm being changed to Mann & Bishop. Mr. Bishop died in 1905, and in 1906 Mr. John Osborne, who has been with the firm since 1890, was admitted a partner. The funeral took place at Edmonton on April 3. We understand that the business will be carried on under the same style by the surviving partner, Mr. John Osborne, who since the death of Mr. Bishop has had sole charge, while the financial interests of the late Mr. Mann's family and relatives are retained.

ROBERTS.—On March 19, Mr. John Kenn Roberts, chemist and druggist, 15 Chapel Street, Mumbles, Swansea, aged seventy-one.

STEVENS.—On March 30, Mr. Charles Edward Stevens, managing clerk to Messrs. Smith & Sons, wholesale druggists, 46 and 48 Magdalen Street, Norwich. Mr. Stevens had just completed fifty years' service with the firm. He was a prominent Freemason.

TEEBAY.—At 190 Chorley Old Road, Bolton, on March 30, after a long illness, Mr. John Teebay, chemist and druggist, aged sixty-three. Mr. Teebay came from Preston twenty-three years ago to take over the business of Mr. Pownall at 43 and 45 St. George's Road. He later opened another, the Chorley Old Road, pharmacy. Mr. Teebay died from the effects of a paralytic seizure.

WESTON.—At Wymondham, recently, Mr. Samuel Cranness Weston, aged seventy-six. For many years Mr. Weston was in business as a chemist at New Buckenham, before retiring to live at Wymondham. He took a leading part in public affairs, being a member of the Forehoe Rural District Council and of the local Board of Guardians.

WILLIAMS.—On March 21, Mr. George Williams, chemist and druggist, 48 Cecil Road, Upton Manor, London, E., aged sixty-six.

WESTMINSTER WISDOM.

The Week in Parliament.

CHARACTER NOTES.

Mr. Wardle, M.P., on Thursday re-introduced the Bill to make compulsory the giving of character notes.

THE EASTER VACATION.

The House of Commons will rise for the Easter Vacation on Wednesday, April 12, until the following Tuesday.

INSTRUCTION IN HYGIENE.

Dr. Addison, M.P., will on Tuesday, April 11, present a Bill to require that in public elementary schools instruction shall be given in hygiene and to girls in the care and feeding of infants.

ANTI-VIVISECTION COMMITTEE.

In view of the fact that the long-delayed report of the Royal Commission on Vivisection will shortly be issued, a small committee has been formed of members of Parliament who are opposed to vivisection.

MATCH MANUFACTURE IN INDIA.

The Under-Secretary of State for India has informed Viscount Wolmer, M.P., that the Indian Government have notified the Secretary of State of their intention to legislate on the lines of the White Phosphorus Matches Prohibition Act, which prohibits the manufacture, sale, and importation to this country of matches made with yellow phosphorus.

MR. GLYN-JONES'S MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, the Liberal member for the Stepney Division, received many congratulations in the Parliamentary lobbies at the conclusion of his maiden speech on the second reading of the Shops Bill, which took place on Friday, March 31, in the House of Commons. Among the earliest to tender their felicitations was Mr. William Jones, M.P., a namesake and a fellow-countryman, who was recently appointed a Junior Lord of the Treasury.

SHOPS AND THE CORONATION.

In the House of Commons on Monday, Lord Ninian Crichton-Stuart, M.P., asked the Home Secretary whether, in view of the fact that the Coronation had been fixed for a Thursday, he would, if the day of the Coronation was proclaimed a public holiday, allow all shops which are now ordered to be closed early on Wednesday under section 1 of the Shop Hours Act, 1904, to remain open until their ordinary closing time on other days of the week.—The Home Secretary replied that he had no power to grant any dispensation from the provisions of the closing order, which had been duly made and confirmed under the Shop Hours Act of 1904.

MANUFACTURE OF BOVRIL AND MEAT EXTRACTS.

Mr. Crumley asked the President of the Local Government Board in the House of Commons on Thursday to give the names and addresses of the firms in Great Britain engaged in the manufacture of bovril and other meat extracts, also whether he can say if inspectors belonging to his department regularly inspect those factories to see that sound meat, and meat only, is used in the manufacture of bovril and like commodities; is there any register kept of the number of cattle slaughtered for the production of bovril, and are they home produced or foreign animals, and can he give the number of carcasses used in bovril manufacture per year.

SALE OF RECTIFIED SPIRIT BY WHOLESALE DRUGGISTS.

It is understood that the Government are willing to introduce the special clause which was tabled by Mr. J. F. T. Brunner, Mr. Glyn-Jones, and Mr. Winfrey, relating to the sale of rectified spirit by wholesale druggists, and which did not come on when the Revenue Bill was recently before the House of Commons, in the Finance or Revenue Bill to be introduced in June next. It was only by the merest accident that the clause was not brought under the consideration of the House of Commons when the Revenue Bill was recently before that assembly, and the fact that it did not engage the attention of Parliament on that occasion was due to one of those accidents which occasionally happen despite the exercise of the utmost care.

THE DESTRUCTION OF VERMIN.

When the Protection of Animals Bill came before Standing Committee A at the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 4, Sir Edward Strachey (Parliamentary Secretary to the Board of Agriculture) moved in Clause 7 to insert the words:—

"any grain or seed which has been rendered poisonous except for *bona fide* use in agriculture; or (b) shall knowingly put or place in or upon any land or building any poison or any fluid or edible matter (not being sown seed or grain) which has been rendered poisonous, except for the purpose of destroying rats, mice, or other small vermin, and fail to take reasonable precautions to prevent access thereto of dogs, cats, fowls, or other domestic animals, such person shall upon summary conviction be liable to a fine not exceeding ten pounds."

While Sir Edward was speaking attention was called to the fact that there was not a quorum present, and, after a temporary adjournment, the proceedings were postponed until Thursday.

THE C.S.S.A.

Replying to Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., the Secretary to the Treasury (Mr. Hobhouse) admitted in the House of Commons on Tuesday, April 4, that a tablet, bearing the letters "C.S.S.A., Ltd.," hangs in the entrance lobby at the Inland Revenue Department at Somerset House; that it is used by Government officials and clerks who desire to order goods from the Association. The practice also prevails in other Government Departments. It is a matter of long standing, he added, and has proved both useful and convenient, but he does not consider that any useful purpose would be served by extending the privilege to other traders.

Subsequently the following conversation took place:

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Is it a proper thing for any Government Department to offer any private trading concern any special privileges?

Mr. Hobhouse: I understand that this practice has been in existence ever since the C.S.S.A., Ltd., was founded; it has continued a very long time, and it seems not to have been inconvenient to the members of the staff.

Mr. Glyn-Jones: Does the right hon. gentleman suggest that it is only the members of the staff who purchase goods from these stores?

Mr. Hobhouse: It is not a question of fact at all. This is an association started by Civil servants for their own benefit.

Mr. Glyn-Jones asked whether the right hon. gentleman did not consider that people other than clerks and officials should be considered in the matter—and particularly shopkeepers, who provide so much towards the revenue out of which the officials are paid.

We understand that it is the intention of the hon. member to address inquiries on the subject to the heads of all the principal Government departments.

POISONS AND PHARMACY ACTS.

In the House of Commons on Thursday Mr. Neville put the following question to the Home Secretary:

Whether he is aware that in the United States of America no poisonous substance can lawfully be sold by retail unless the bottle or other receptacle containing the same bears a label stating the name of the poison, its character, whether alkaloid, narcotic, or otherwise, and the appropriate antidote, remedy, or treatment to be used in case the poison is improperly taken or applied; and, if so, whether he will consider the advisability, by Order in Council or otherwise under the Poisons and Pharmacy Acts, of making regulations that a label giving similar information shall be affixed to every bottle or receptacle containing poison sold by retail in this country.

The Home Secretary, in reply, said: "I am informed that the Privy Council Office has no knowledge of the regulations referred to. No evidence has reached that office which would show that there is any pressing need for the amendment of the existing Poisons Regulations in the direction indicated in the question, and it is considered doubtful whether it is desirable to multiply the purely mechanical precautions of the kind suggested."

DANIEL LIPP, a labourer, was tried at the High Court of Justiciary at Dundee on April 4 with attempting to poison his wife by pouring lysol into a bottle of medicine she was taking internally. He was found guilty, and sentenced to twelve months' imprisonment. The lysol was in a 1-oz. poison-bottle, while the medicine was in a 6-oz. bottle.

The Shops Bill.

AFTER many delays the second reading of the Ministerial Shops Bill took place in the House of Commons on March 31, the debate being chiefly remarkable for the fact that no fewer than three members delivered their maiden speeches, and for the whole-hearted tributes which were paid to the efforts of Mr. J. A. Seddon, a former member of Parliament, on behalf of the shop-assistants generally throughout the country.

Mr. Masterman (Parliamentary Under-Secretary to the Home Office) moved the second reading of the Bill, and remarked that the Government are not prepared to agree to a lesser regulation than one for sixty hours exclusive of meal-times. Strong representations have been made to the Home Office that it would be desirable that the sixty hours' limit should be inclusive of meal-times, but the sixty hours' limit is in effect the hours of the Factory Acts under which the vast majority of women workers are working at the present time, and under which the men work in consequence, and although the hours worked in shops, when they amount to 75, 80, and 90, are, in their opinion, beyond any possible reasonable number which they ought to allow, they are not prepared to say that the work of shop-assistants is so much or more exacting than the work of the factory hand that he or she ought to be brought to a lower level of the minimum number of hours worked than the factory worker. The Government propose also a regulation of the meal-times—that every assistant shall have a reasonable time for dinner or tea, similar to the system in factories. Overtime to a certain amount is proposed, and an extension of the overtime is to be permitted where an assistant is given a week's or a fortnight's holiday with full pay. They desire also to see that no further extension of Sunday trading shall continue in those trades where Sunday trading is necessary for the welfare of the community. After all, in trades where the pressure is felt, and where it is not so necessary—among grocers, butchers, and sellers of hardware and of non-perishable goods—where there is really no reason why the shopping should be done on the Sunday, an absolute prohibition is laid down with the full desire of those who have a right to speak for those trades.

A MAIDEN SPEECH.

Mr. Glyn-Jones, M.P., who was cordially received on addressing the House for the first time, after bespeaking the indulgence under the circumstances of his colleagues, said his object in intervening in the discussion before the House was because he took exception to the claim which was put forward by some of his friends below him to speak as if they alone could speak on behalf of the large class of shop-assistants throughout the country. This claim he did not regard as just. Their spokesman, quoting figures which were given by the right hon. gentleman when he introduced the Bill last year, said that there are one million assistants and five hundred thousand shops in the country. He (the speaker) was sure that every member on the Labour benches would admit that there is no organisation in the country which can be said to be in any way representative of that number of shop-assistants. It is greatly to be regretted that shop-assistants are the worst-organised class in existence. He also intervened in the debate because he felt the greatest interest in the measure before the House. The House of Commons always listened to cases put forward, however feebly, by someone with knowledge born of practical experience. Twenty years ago he was himself apprenticed to a chemist. Afterwards he served as an assistant in various parts of the country, and subsequently he went into business for himself in one of the poorest districts in the metropolis—first of all not being able to keep an assistant, then with one assistant, and ultimately with two. He claimed, therefore, to be able to speak from personal experience. When he heard the hon. baronet (Sir F. Banbury) say what he considered to be a cruel thing, he believed it was due to his ignorance of the conditions of the people whom they were trying to improve. He was naturally impatient while listening to him when he remembered that he had brothers and sisters not so fortunate as he was himself who were still shop-assistants. Two members of his family died of phthisis because they lived

and worked under conditions which, according to Sir F. Banbury, they wanted to work under. He said, "Let them work and be encouraged to work." (No, no.) He was glad to hear from hon. members opposite a repudiation of that statement. He was deeply concerned in the effort which the Home Secretary is, with great courage, making, to tackle what is a most difficult problem. There is none more difficult, and if he felt that in supporting the measure now before the House he was delaying the solution of that problem he should not do so. He was convinced, however, that the cause of the shop-assistant would suffer if a measure was placed on the Statute Book which was afterwards found to be

UNWORKABLE OR EVEN AN INJUSTICE.

The Bill which they were considering dealt with all kinds of trades. It is impossible to legislate for one as they could for another. There are all manners of districts where the habits of the community differ. The Parliamentary Under-Secretary stated that in some parts of the country people are attempting to obtain monopolies. His own experience in regard to chemists led him to believe that that did not apply to chemists in any part of the country whatever. The difficulties with which they are confronted are enormous, and the best evidence of this is to be found when they look at the Bill which was introduced last Session, and compare it with the one now before the House. Since last year a White Paper had been circulated showing last year's Bill, and that of this year with the emendations marked upon it. He would ask anyone who looked at those two Bills to say whether material alterations had not been made. Let them take the most serious alterations. In the Bill of last Session there is a clause which compelled, under certain conditions, shops to be closed early one day a week. With it there is, and there is still, a clause providing for the reduction of the hours of assistants. The right hon. gentleman had, he believed, in response to representations made from certain quarters, eliminated the early-closing day. The Home Secretary would find that if it was difficult to shorten the hours of assistants with an early compulsory closing day, it is infinitely more so to do it without making it compulsory. A member below the gangway stated that if the Bill went to Committee he and his friends would look at it from the workers' point of view. He wondered whether the Government had appreciated—he was not sure that the spokesman of the Labour party appreciated—what they are dealing with at the present time. Let them take the right hon. gentleman's figures, and assume that there are one million assistants and five hundred thousand shops; if they divided the assistants equally, there would not be more than two in any one shop, but that is not the case. There are shops with a very large number, he agreed, but most of them do not employ more than two. He was not at all sure that he would not be right in stating that the large majority employ one or less—that is, none. In the course of the debate reference had been made to the difference in status between the employers. When they talk about shopkeepers they are dealing with a very different class from the great employers of workmen. (Hear, hear.) His own experience told him that in many cases the shopkeeper is in a less favourable position pecuniarily, and is getting less from the business than the assistant he employs, and suffering at least equal if not greater hardships. His hope was that when the Bill became an Act it would provide for the protection of the small shopkeeper as well as for his assistant. It had been stated—and he thought with truth—that the previous eliminating that early-closing day had been to help the larger trade concerns to keep their shops open during the whole of the twenty-four hours. He did not suggest for a moment that that was being done, although in the business with which he was most familiar there are shops which are open during the whole of the twenty-four hours, but the number is not many. It would obviously help the employer who could afford to employ one extra assistant to keep his shop open longer than otherwise would be the case. Then there is a great conflict among the shopkeeping class to-day. The small man is being pressed out by the big shopkeeper. That may or may not be a good thing for the general community, but it is a bad thing for the

shopkeeper himself, and he was perfectly certain that the least the House of Commons could do would be to leave the

FIELD OPEN FOR A FAIR FIGHT BETWEEN THOSE INTERESTS.

By taking the course which is proposed, they are helping the employer who employs a large number of assistants. The Under-Secretary stated that they had had Select Committees on the question already. The first of these was as far back as 1886. No one, he felt sure, would be inclined to pay much attention to what a Select Committee in that year said upon the condition of shopkeeping in this country in the present year. He quoted a statement from a Select Committee, showing that a great deal of legislation is necessary. No one on that side of the House—nor, he hoped, on the other—suggested that a Select Committee is required to ascertain whether there is need for legislation. That is a matter that is taken for granted. (Hear, hear.) He wanted the Bill to be sent to a Select Committee, however, for this reason. The proposals in the Bill have never been submitted to such a body. The remedy which the House is asked to apply, which might create harm, has not been before a Select Committee. Material alterations have been made in the Bill since it was last introduced into the House. Alterations have been made by the Home Office, but he thought the House of Commons is entitled to be made aware of the grounds upon which these important changes have been made, and they have no right to hand over to a great Government Department the business of receiving representations, of putting forward such as they chose, or of being the judges of what is required and what should be done. These proposals should be submitted to a Committee of the kind he had mentioned in order that evidence might be taken on them all. No one had got up on either side of the House that afternoon and supported the Bill without reserve. It is an unusual thing in that House, he thought, for all the speakers to find fault with one or another clause of a Bill. He was profoundly grateful to the Ministry and the Home Secretary for the courageous effort which has been made to deal with this matter, and therefore it is farthest from his wish to say anything that might savour of ridicule. But let them take the clauses which dealt with the question of Sunday closing in those areas where there is a mixed population. For himself he could only say that the people in his own constituency of Stepney—perhaps of all others the most affected—would not take that clause seriously, and from his experience of the district, he could say that the clause is absolutely unworkable, and it would not be in any Bill which had been before the Select Committee to which he had referred, if the Committee had heard witnesses about those particular circumstances. It was his hope that the House of Commons would deal with the matter in all seriousness. He would remind the hon. member who moved the rejection of the Bill (Mr. Bottomley) that he had made one mistake. He (Mr. Glyn-Jones) doubted whether the hon. member knew anything about the "Christian World," or, if he knew the "Christian World," whether he knew what is in the Bill, because the Bill does provide for newspapers, and if he read the "Christian World" he must know that it is a weekly newspaper not hit by the Bill. But that is neither here nor there. When they came to deal with

THE QUESTION OF SUNDAY CLOSING

he would much like to know from the Government why they differentiated in this extraordinary manner? It is permissible to open a shop for two hours on the Sunday to sell bread, but shops may be open all day to sell tobacco. Right away through the Bill are details which have been altered over and over again. It came up to that House very largely different, and differing in great principles, from that which appeared before the House in the course of last Session. (Hear, hear.) Again he appealed to the Home Office, because he was certain that it would make for speed in really effective legislation, to allow this Bill to go to a Select Committee, and not to a Grand Committee. It had been said that the Bill is not a party measure, and that the party Whips are not put on a Grand Committee; but he had had experience outside the Committee, and he

knew of a serious departmental pressure being brought to bear upon members of the Committee in order that they should not deal with a clause in this, that, or the other way, because it would endanger the passing of the measure, and he was not at all sure that with a Grand Committee, with various interests clamouring at the door, and very often coming too late because particular clauses had been already dealt with, this would not happen. As he had stated, he was certain that the right course to pursue is to send the measure before the House to a Select Committee, and he warned the House against placing on the Statute-book of the country a Bill dealing with a matter which is so vital and affects the interests of so many, and which in a matter of reform which they were all so anxious to see advanced would set back the clock because its provisions are unworkable. (Hear, hear.) If they were going to have a Bill they must make it a Bill which could be enforced. He had no great sympathy with what had been said about the number of inspectors to be employed. The Act of Parliament which can be easily broken because of the difficulty of discovering infringements of it is one that tells terribly hardly upon the conscientious shopkeeper who tries to do his duty, and at the same time avoid breaking the law of his country. If they had loose legislation, such a man is at the mercy of unscrupulous competitors who risk not being caught. The hon. baronet (Sir F. Banbury) spoke about the expense of employing inspectors if the measure were passed. If the interests of the shopkeeping community and the shop-assistants required that some money should be spent upon them, there is no class in the country with a better right to have something done for them in the way of spending money. Shopkeepers find a very great part of the revenue and taxes of this country, and if it is only a question of cost he did not think that a legitimate reason why the Bill should not be passed into law. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. Lyttelton, referring to the use of the word "cruelty" in regard to the position of the hon. baronet (Sir F. Banbury), stated that if the hon. gentleman (Mr. Glyn-Jones) had been longer a member of the House he would know as a good many others knew, that the word was ludicrously inapplicable to his hon. friend.

Mr. Glyn-Jones explained that when he used the word "cruelty" he meant that it was due to the hon. gentleman's ignorance of the particular conditions. He did not suggest for a moment that the hon. baronet was cruel. He merely suggested that his observations were cruel because he did not know the conditions.

Mr. Lyttelton accepted the explanation of the hon. member.

The Home Secretary, in summing up the debate, said the Government held firmly in this Bill to the sixty hours week, the half-holiday on one day of the week, and a reasonable time for meals. He was satisfied that the Bill went a long way towards dealing with the evils under which assistants suffer. He would be glad to put before the House a selection of all that is useful in the deputation which he had received.

The Bill was then read a second time without a division and the motion to refer the Bill to a Select Committee was defeated by 262 to 21. The Bill will therefore go to a Grand Committee.

AMENDMENTS.

Immediately after the conclusion of the second reading, debate a number of amendments for consideration when the Bill reaches Grand Committee were handed in. Mr. Pollock, for instance, proposes that shops shall be closed not later than 2 o'clock in the afternoon on one weekday and not later than 8 o'clock in the evening on three other weekdays in every week. Mr. G. H. Roberts, the Labour representative for Norwich, suggests that the much-vexed question of the sixty hours should be inclusive of meal times, and he also proposes that a person shall not be employed continuously in or about a shop for more than five hours without an interval of at least half an hour for meals and that a person employed in or about a shop shall be allowed an interval of not less than one hour between noon and 2 o'clock in the afternoon for dinner, and not less than half an hour between 4 and 7 o'clock for tea. Mr. Harold Smith suggests that Bank Holidays shall be excluded from the reckoning of all holidays under the Bill.

OBSERVATIONS & REFLECTIONS.

By Xrayser II.

Two Interesting "Prescription Problems"

appeared in last week's *C. & D.* The one reported by "Perplexed," which is given under the very appropriate though somewhat ambiguous heading "The Passing of the Pharmacist," was, I venture to say, very unfortunately dealt with by your correspondent. Whatever price was first named ought to have been adhered to, and in my opinion the price should not have been less than a shilling. But in any case the pharmacist who condescends to bargain with a customer over a prescription is doing his best—or worst—to hasten the "passing" of the profession to which he belongs. The proper course would have been to explain that the charge included not only the cost of the ingredients and the time occupied in compounding them, but the pharmacist's fee, to which (it might have been added) he is as much entitled as the physician to his. The course actually adopted was both undignified and very bad business. Speaking as one acquainted with all classes of the trade, I do not hesitate to say that in none is such a course good policy. Mr. Marsden's case is more complex. As it stands, the prescription is ambiguous, but it seems to me that the more obvious interpretation is the one upon which Mr. Marsden acted. The two portions of the mixture are separately prescribed, each in a definite quantity, the intention apparently being that each should be completed before mixing them together, a procedure for which the nature of the mixture affords a sufficient reason. The form in which the prescription is written is not the happiest possible for securing this end, but on any other theory it is difficult to account for its form, and especially for the two *ads.*

The Position of Manufacturers

in relation to price-cutters is a difficult one; they cannot, as Messrs. A. & F. Pears say, control their customers, and yet undoubtedly they suffer in some measure from the lowering of retail prices. It is not likely that dealers generally will push goods which barely pay for handling (I am not now referring to any particular article). The initial mistake was the tempting of retailers to sell goods by offering them an enormous apparent profit, for this naturally gave the cutter his opportunity. Probably it is too late now entirely to remedy the evil by reducing the nominal price sufficiently to make it impossible for anybody to cut much below it, though this appears to have answered in the book trade, and might conceivably redress our grievance to some extent. It would at least do something towards simplifying the present confusion, in which the nominal is no index to the actual price of any proprietary. I am convinced that this uncertainty alone makes the very name "patent" stink in the nostrils of many pharmacists.

We have the Best Authority

for believing that a prophet has no honour in his own country, but however true this may have been 1,900 years ago, there are exceptions to the full application of the dictum in our own day. Last week saw two Scotch prophets—I suppose they are both Scotch—honoured in their own country. I refer, of course, to Mr. J. R. Hill's semi-jubilee celebration and to the complimentary dinner to Mr. Tocher. On both of these occasions the central figures were men of whom British pharmacy is justly proud. Mr. Hill's name is a household word in every pharmacy in Scotland, a man whose in-

tegrity as an official of the Pharmaceutical Society is only equalled by the zeal with which he has thrown himself into the eternal strife 'twixt light and darkness on behalf of those great causes that make for national and individual righteousness. Of Mr. Tocher, who has earned a national reputation, what better can I say than that he has kept the flag of scientific truth flying amid circumstances that would have daunted many a strong man. The late Mr. Martindale used to speak of the pride he felt in the pharmacists who in little country towns and villages kept themselves abreast of the progress of pharmacy and aided in its advancement. Mr. Tocher would have been a man after Mr. Martindale's heart. To these men, typical products of a hard climate and a hardy race, I wish a long life full of that strenuous conflict which to both of them is so congenial.



Postal Address:
C. & D. INFORMATION DEPARTMENT, 42 Cannon Street, London, E.C.
Telegraphic Address: "CHEMICUS LONDON."
Telephone No.: BANK 852 (two lines).

INFORMATION WANTED.

We would be obliged if any reader would inform us by post-card or telephone who are the makers or agents of the articles mentioned in the following inquiries received since our last issue:

- 247/65. Zyncopyline: supply.
- 259/3. "Acme" vaccine tubes.
- 254/1. "Korrekt" instep support.
- 253/52. "Peptonic Willis": makers.
- 252/481. "Stomatol": London supply.
- 257/43. Stuart's suppositories: supply.
- 246/7. "Omnicura" (Braggi's): supply.
- 259/6. "Cremollys": makers or supply.
- 255/13. "Sanalaptine"—a food: makers.
- 255/10. Palmer's vaginal douche: suppliers.
- 257/27. "Super-oxide" tooth-paste: suppliers.
- 252/48. Munday's "Cough-mixture for Cattle."
- 250/36. "Velvet Ball" (similar to camphor ice): makers.
- 259/33. "Clovetona": suppliers.
- 252/480. "Cambrian Liniment": address of maker.
- 256/24. "Effective" vacuum flasks: makers or supply.
- 256/36. Address of makers of Hill's thermometers (Birmingham).
- 255/11. "Hygienic Research Co.," makers of foot-rot cure: address.
- 249/24. "Zenara et Cie., Paris et Londres" (makers of toilet specialities): address.

INFORMATION SUPPLIED.

During the past week we have answered inquiries as to where the following articles can be obtained, and in many cases we have given the actual makers. The information will be repeated to any other inquirers who send to this Department a stamped and addressed envelope for the purpose.

- "Acousticon" hearing apparatus (256/42).
- Allen-Brown's perfumery, etc. (251/12).
- Anti-rheumatic rings (252/15).
- Athenstaedt's aromatic tincture of iron (254/14).
- Bilein: makers and London agents (258/18).
- Boroformide tablets (256/51).
- British plate-glass silvered manufacturers (254/411).
- California syrup of figs (makers and London agents) (254/582).
- Moulds for sealing-wax (245/70).
- Nervetoline (258/530).
- Nickel tubes for lip salve (254/46).
- Nitro-benzol (253/331).
- Normal treatment for dipso-manias (256/68).
- Nurses' wallets, etc. (252/47).
- Patey's cold-cream (257/51).
- Pawluas Co. (address) (252/32).
- Personal weighing machines (254/410).
- Protamol (254/15).

And many others which cannot be mentioned this week owing to exceptional pressure on our space.

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CHEMIST and the best value to his customer of any reliable
make.

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PATENTS AND TRADE MARKS.

There are many worrying difficulties to be overcome in connection with the
Registration of Trade Marks and the grant of Letters Patent which mem-
bers of the Retail and Wholesale Drug Trade can avoid by consulting an
efficient agent, who would undertake all the trouble for an inclusive fee and
obtain protection in the United Kingdom and abroad. Advice in the first
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Finest Extra Special BORACIC ACID POWDER, Finest	40/ cwt.	Finest Pure LIQUORICE JUICE	10/ lb.
No. 1 Finest Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	31/ cwt.	Finest Compound LIQUORICE POWDER	8 & 1/ lb.
No 2 Pure CRUSHED LINSEED	30/ cwt.	PUMICE POWDER	35/ cwt.
Best Cleaned LINSEED	30/ cwt.	Extra Finest Levigated	
EPSOM SALTS, E.S.S., Purified, Clean, and Dry	11/6 cwt.	No 1 Finest Light Pure PRECIP. CHALK	25/ cwt.
Ditto, Medium Crystals	12/6 ..	Finest Pure STARCH POWDER	22/ cwt.
FLOWERS OF SUL- PHUR, Finest English	13/6 cwt.	Finest Pure TOILET OATMEAL, SPECIAL	32/ cwt.
Ditto, Foreign	9/6 ..	Finest Levigated "WHITE EARTH" (Toilet purposes)	18/ cwt.
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LIQUORS

Editorial Articles.

Shop Hours.

THE debate in the House of Commons on the second
reading of the Shops Bill was refreshing, as it was quite
of a non-party nature, and brought from all sections
of the House acknowledgment of the necessity for dealing
with the question of the hours of labour in shops. Ulti-
mately the second reading of the Bill was taken by a
majority of 262 votes against 21 for Mr. Bottomley's motion
that the Bill should be remitted to a Select Com-
mittee. Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones made his maiden speech,
which is reported in full elsewhere in this issue, and
although he was not an out-and-out supporter of the measure
he voted with the majority against Mr. Bottomley's
motion. The Bill was accordingly referred to a Grand
Committee. We have little doubt that this is the best
course, for although the Bill is by no means perfect, it
is a fair attempt to deal with most serious difficulties, and
since it seems impossible to get unanimity among shop-
keepers in regard to compulsory early closing, a decided
impetus will be given to that object by controlling
the hours of labour of employes in retail shops.
This is the most important principle involved
in the measure. Another new principle is the
provision which enables the Home Secretary as the
central authority to institute inquiries locally whereby
early closing may be instituted, experience with the 1904
Act having shown that local authorities are lukewarm in
regard to this matter. The retail drug-trade, so far as the
sale of medicines and medical and surgical appliances is
concerned, is protected, as it has been in all such legisla-
tion, but it is worth recalling that in 1886 THE CHEMIST
AND DRUGGIST took a vote of the trade by issuing 10,000
voting-papers, of which only 2,227 were returned, 1,530
being in favour of early closing and 734 against. Again, in
1901, when Lord Avebury's Shop Hours Bill was under

consideration, we issued a circular to all the Chemists' Associations in Great Britain and Ireland. Replies were received to the questions from 58 Associations, 55 of these being in favour of the Bill and only 3 against it. All the facts were submitted by the Editor to a Select Committee of the House of Lords, and Mr. C. B. Allen, Vice-President of the Pharmaceutical Society, also gave evidence generally in favour of the Bill, while the Pharmaceutical Council discussed it and also supported it. The Bill ultimately became the Shop Hours Act, 1904, and during the seven years there has been no evidence that the Act has pressed unfairly upon retail chemists. Except for the limitation of the hours of apprentices and assistants, the Shops Bill adds no new condition of hindrance to the carrying-on of the drug-business. Some Pharmaceutical Councillors and West-end chemists have suggested that difficulties may arise from the limitation of assistants' hours, but the introduction of all genuine reforms brings inconveniences which are ultimately removed by individual effort in re-arranging the manner and methods of business; and we feel sure that a week of sixty hours' work, exclusive of meal-times, is none too short for anybody employed in shops.

Analysis of Glycerin.

An interesting example of what can be done by the combined efforts of manufacturers in promoting uniformity and controlling the quality of a definite substance is afforded by the recently issued report of the British Expert Committee on the standardisation of the methods for the analysis of crude glycerin. In July 1909 a general meeting was held of the makers of crude glycerin in the United Kingdom, to consider the best way to bring about uniformity in the methods of analysing glycerin. The want of uniformity frequently results in differences between buyers and sellers which are difficult to adjust. The Executive Committee appointed a committee of experts to make investigations and report. The experts consisted of Mr. J. Allan (J. Crosfield & Sons, Ltd.), Mr. J. L. Buchanan (Lever Bros., Ltd.), Mr. J. B. McArthur (Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd.), Mr. W. H. Phillips (E. Cook & Co., Ltd.), Mr. P. Tainsh (Nobel's Explosive Co., Ltd.), and two outside analysts, Mr. O. Hehner and Mr. F. Tate. Independent committees were formed in America, France, and Germany, but before a report was issued a series of conferences were held, at which the conclusions arrived at by the various committees were summarised, and the report subsequently issued was agreed to unanimously. These standard methods will be known as the International Standards Methods, 1911 (I.S.M. 1911), and it is intended that analysts shall report their results in the manner laid down unless instructed by their clients to the contrary. The methods are described in considerable detail in the report, beginning with the use of an improved sampler especially devised so as to take a representative sample from top to bottom of the drum. The analytical methods are for the following determinations: (1) Free caustic alkali, (2) ash and total alkalinity, (3) alkali present as carbonate, (4) alkali combined with organic acids, (5) acidity, (6) total residue at 160° C., (7) organic residue, (8) moisture. In addition, full details are given of the acetin and bichromate processes for glycerol-determination, the acetin-process being the one to be used (if applicable) whenever only one method is employed. It should be added that the detection and estimation of arsenic, sulphides, and similar impurities did not form part of the subject of the investigation.

Copies of the report can be had by those who are interested in the matter from the Secretary of the Executive Committee (Mr. John Gray, of Lever Bros., Ltd.), Port Sunlight, Cheshire. As we have said, the report is a useful example of the work that can be done by the co-operation of manufacturers in promoting standards which will command respect.

The Cannabis Indica Duty.

In our issue of February 25 (index folio 296) we reported that advices had been received announcing that the export duty on cannabis indica from Bombay was to be advanced by 8*d.* per lb. from April 1. At the time we wrote nobody appeared to have official confirmation of the news, and there was a disposition in commercial circles to throw doubt on the statement. In consequence we asked our Bombay correspondent to get to the bottom of the matter. On March 17 he wrote stating that he was able to obtain official confirmation that the duty had been raised by R. 1 per seer (3*d.* per lb.), but that the official notice had not yet been gazetted. He was informed that the duties from April 1 would be:

Cannabis indica (ganja), Rs. 6 per seer.
Do. leaves and fruits (bhang), R. 1 per seer.
Do. resinous exudation (charas), Rs. 12 per seer.

As the seer is equal to about 2 lb. and the rupee 1*s.* 4*d.*, the duty on cannabis indica is now 4*s.* per lb., while that on charas, which is of no interest to the London market, has been raised from Rs. 8 to Rs. 12 (8*s.* per lb.). The following is a copy of the official order as published in the "Bombay Government Gazette" in relation to charas:

Bombay Castle, March 8, 1911.

No. 2381.—In exercise of the powers conferred by section 27 of the Bombay Abkari Act, 1878 (Bom. V of 1878), and in modification of Government Notification in the Revenue Department, No. 4029, dated June 12, 1901, as subsequently amended, the Governor in Council is pleased to direct that on and after April 1, 1911, a duty of twelve rupees per seer shall be levied on all charas—

(a) permitted to be imported into any part of the Bombay Presidency under the provisions of section 9, clause (c), or

(b) manufactured under any licence granted under section 14 of the said Act.

It is, of course, quite understood that the duty is imposed when the ganja leaves the godowns or warehouses where it is received under bond after preparation in the fields. A rumour was current that the Indian Government proposed to prohibit the export of Indian hemp altogether, but our correspondent is informed by the Bombay Customs that there is no intention of doing so at present. It is now eleven years ago since the duty was imposed and this is the fourth occasion on which it has been advanced, as may be seen from the following figures:

1900, Rs. 3 per seer=2*s.* per lb.
1902, Rs. 4 per seer=2*s.* 8*d.* per lb.
1906 Rs. 5 per seer=3*s.* 4*d.* per lb.
1911, Rs. 6 per seer=4*s.* per lb.

Of late the market has been extremely bare of genuine Bombay cannabis indica tops, but we understand that several shipments took place from Bombay previous to the advance in duty, and these are now coming on to the market. Meanwhile importers quote 5*s.* 3*d.* per lb., of which 4*s.* is duty. It may be added that the stock of East African gauza is also well concentrated, holders of which ask 1*s.* 6*d.* per lb.

The Compulsory Curriculum.

It was a foregone conclusion that the Committee of the Pharmaceutical Council would report that the proposed scheme for dividing the Minor examination and enforcing a curriculum of study has been well received in the

country. Nevertheless the Committee have found it necessary to intimate important modifications in the principles put forward, and the proposal to require a curriculum before the Intermediate examination has been abandoned. There were indications in the debate of the need for modifying the scheme in other respects. We recommend all interested to read our report of the proceedings, and we would emphasise the fact that this is neither the end nor the penultimate stage in the matter. Associations and individuals should keep up their interest in it, and continue to criticise and suggest.

Sale of Spirituous Preparations.

The following is a copy of a letter which a subscriber (256/54) has received in reply to an inquiry:

Custom House, London.

March 25, 1911.

Sir,—In reply to your letter of the 8th inst., relative to the sale without licence of certain spirituous preparations by grocers and unregistered chemists, I am directed by the Board of Customs and Excise to acquaint you that Friars balsam, spirits of camphor, and tincture of rhubarb can only be sold without a spirit licence by registered chemists and druggists.

With regard to the sale of essence of peppermint and the other spirituous flavouring essences enumerated by you, I am to say that, while it is not the Board's practice to interfere with the sale of the essences in question, no hard and fast rule can be laid down on the subject, as it might be necessary in dealing with any specific case to consider the manner in which the essence had been prepared and the purpose for which it was being used.

I am, Sir, your obedient servant.

J. DYKE.

There is nothing quite new in this letter, but our subscriber tells us that he has had a hint that the authorities mean to prosecute. We have heard of such hints before, but so far no one has been proceeded against.

Bleached Flour.

Nearly a year ago the United States Government took action against certain flour-millers in regard to 625 sacks of flour which were alleged to be adulterated, and after trial the Government authorities proved their case and the flour was condemned. It had been bleached by the Alsop process. The trial was a lengthy one, and a full report of it has now been issued as a 100 page bulletin by the United States Department of Agriculture. Professor James H. Shepard, one of the first witnesses for the Government, described the process of bleaching as follows:

"The essential apparatus in the Alsop process is a small chamber with two electrodes. One of these electrodes is stationary; the other is raised up and down by a suitable crank motion, so as to approach the first. These electrodes are charged with a heavy current of electricity. When the points of the electrodes touch, the current flows just for a second, and when they are pulled apart a flaming discharge takes place between the two. This discharge is of a high temperature—so much higher than the ordinary temperature of combustion that it causes the nitrogen and oxygen in the air to combine, actually to burn, one might say, and the result is a compound called nitrogen peroxide. While the electrodes are in operation, a current of air sweeps out the nitrogen peroxide, and a further supply of air is drawn in. After being swept along the nitrogen peroxide is carried by a tube to a box, which is provided with a rotating apparatus. To this box, called an agitator, comes the finished flour from the mill, and is made to fall down through the nitrogen peroxide and air. During this passage the bleaching is effected."

The result of this process is that the flour contains an appreciable amount of nitrites, and it is scarcely necessary to say that the physiological effect of this product must be disastrous in the case of many persons who eat bread made from such flour.

WINTER SESSION.

Association Presidents.

ALDERMAN JOHN PHILLIPS, J.P., President of the Wigan Chemists' Association, was born at Flore, Northamptonshire, and apprenticed when fourteen years of age to Mr. Christian, Godalming, Surrey, in 1856, for five years. Experience was gained also with Mr. Baker Greenwell, Queen's Terrace, St. John's Wood; with Mr. Pritchard, Charing Cross; and afterwards with Mr. T. Binge, Pimlico. While with Mr. Binge Mr. Phillips attended lectures at 17 Bloomsbury Square under Professors Bentley and Redwood, passed the Minor in 1863 and the Major in 1864, having as fellow-students Michael Cartledge, Charles Umney, J. Watts, F. Passmore, and W. Martindale. He then spent a few months in the Society's laboratory, and was afterwards with Butler & Crispe, St. Paul's Churchyard. This was followed by two years as English assistant at Kernot's Pharmacy, Naples. Leaving Naples he was with Roberts & Co., Place Vendôme, Paris, for about seven months during the 1867 Exhibition. The next year Alderman Phillips purchased the business of Mr. W. J. Reade, Crewe, and in 1871 commenced business in Wigan, fitting up a new shop in the most up-to-date manner. Messrs. Evans, of Liverpool, being given *carte blanche* as to the fittings and stock. This business was transferred to his son, Mr. Horace Stock Phillips, two years ago, Alderman Phillips finding plenty of occupation in the various municipal affairs he holds. He was elected a councillor in 1882, has twice been Mayor; he has been on the Board of Management of the Royal Albert Edward Infirmary for about thirty years, and is Chairman of the Ribbles Joint Committee.



ALDERMAN JOHN PHILLIPS.

Brief Records.

Bradford Chemists' Association—At the meeting at the Royal Hotel on April 4, under the presidency of Mr. Marmaduke Firth, the Secretary (Mr. R. T. Silson) was instructed to express the Association's sympathy with Mr. Holmes on the death of his father.—Upon the question of the new regulation on the sale of mineral acids, the President urged the members to take all possible steps to ensure due attention being paid to the regulation.

Cheltenham and Gloucester Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at York House, Cheltenham, on March 30. The President (Mr. J. A. Thomas) was in the chair. There were also present Messrs. W. Barron, J. Fletcher, W. Griffiths, A. Hill, A. C. Saxby, A. J. Wells, T. T. Dolman, C. H. James, F. T. Palmer, W. Palmer, J. Mansbridge, R. L. Morgan, and W. H. Hill, Hon. Secretary. Mr. Waldron Griffiths, Cirencester, gave a very interesting lecture on the evolution of plant life, and an exhibition of photo-micrographs of vegetable tissues, illustrated by over fifty lantern slides. At the close Mr. Griffiths gave an instructive and fascinating *resumé* of the methods of fixing, dehydrating, staining, and mounting delicate structures, such as *conferva*, in Canada-balsam, and dealt with the difficulty of avoiding the breaking up of the tissues by excessive osmotic action. A very hearty vote of thanks was accorded to Mr. Griffiths.

Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting of the committee was held at Kingston on March 31. It was decided not to hold a dinner this year, but the annual launch trip will be held as usual. The annual meeting is to be on April 25. The question of the *Curriculum* was discussed, and the following resolution was forwarded to the Pharmaceutical Society:

"That the committee of the Thames Valley Pharmacists' Association consider that the draft scheme of the compulsory curriculum is unfortunately unwarranted by the necessities of the ordinary pharmacist's business, and should a further scheme be considered by the Pharmaceutical Council, that the same be submitted by a postal vote to all pharmacists on the register before submission to the special general meeting."

The Secretary (Mr. Windemer), who has gone to reside at Harrogate, sent in his resignation, which was received with regret.

Plymouth, Devonport, and Stonehouse Association of Pharmacists.—A meeting was held on March 29 at the Technical Schools, Plymouth, when Mr. J. Davy Turney, Ph.C., gave a lecture on the "Chemistry of Plant Life." The President (Mr. F. A. Spear) presided over a large attendance, principally of the junior members and other students. The lecture dealt chiefly with the chemical changes which take place during the growth of the plant, and especially with the chemistry of cellulose, protoplasm, chlorophyll, and starch. Plant ferments were fully treated, and their remarkable property of being able to decompose other substances without themselves being split up was referred to at some length. The agents the plant uses to produce chemical changes are light, a comparatively low temperature, and the active vital force of protoplasm; its materials are the simplest elementary bodies. Mr. F. A. Spear moved a hearty vote of thanks to Mr. Turney, which was seconded by Alderman George Breeze, J.P., and carried unanimously. The lecture was illustrated by lantern-slides.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists.—The annual meeting of the London Branch was held on April 2 at the London College. Mr. H. G. Kirby was in the chair. The financial report showed a balance in hand of 15s. 6d. The election of office-bearers resulted as follows: *Chairman*, Mr. H. G. Kirby; *Vice-Chairman*, Mr. G. A. H. Shelley; *Secretary*, Mr. F. E. Bullen; *Committee*, Messrs. Bottomley, Hobbs, Snow, Fouracre, Roberts, Clancey, and Hill. Mr. V. Bottomley was appointed delegate for the general meeting on Good Friday. The candidature of Mr. J. J. Waldron for the Pharmaceutical Council election was enthusiastically supported. The Branch agreed to the resolution providing for the management being centred in one branch, but declined to support the resolution providing for a lower subscription. The resolution of Mr. Bottomley eliminating trade unionism from the Union was supported. The question of whether or no unqualified members be admitted was one upon which the delegate received no authority to vote for the Branch. The resolution asking for a sixty-hours' week for chemists' assistants was agreed to. A suggestion was made that the annual meeting should be held in the town where the committee of management resides.

Leeds Chemists' Association.—An interesting discussion was raised at the meeting of this Association on April 5 (Mr. Beacock presiding) upon the *Competition of Company Shops*. Mr. F. C. Long read a paper on how to combat company trading. Mr. Long said that hard work and careful thought are necessary in dealing with this matter, and he believed that if the Association would from time to time discuss the matter they might get nearer the solution of the problem than had yet been reached. He suggested a closer attention to the commercial side of pharmacies as desirable, and he thought it would be beneficial if some scheme of co-operation could be inaugurated in which all interests in pharmacies could be pooled and supplies obtained from a central store. After some discussion, Mr. J. R. Bentley read a paper upon *The Pharmacist and Patent Medicines*, in which he dealt with the ethical and pecuniary aspects of the matter, and urged that a decision should be arrived at which would be fair and reasonable to the proprietors of proprietary articles whilst not lowering the pharmaceutical craft more than they had done already. The discussion which resulted brought from the President the remark that they ought to go for a full disclosure as to the contents which the proprietary package contained. Eventually a sub-committee, consisting of Messrs. Beacock, C. H. Milburn, J. R. Bentley, Shaw, and Armitage, was appointed to further consider the matter.

Society of Chemical Industry.—A meeting of the London Section was held at Burlington House on April 3. Mr. E. Grant Hooper in the chair. Mr. C. T. Heycock, F.R.S., read a paper on *The Measurement of High Temperatures*. After referring to the early pyrometer of Wedgwood, Deville and Troost's iodine thermometer and other such appliances, he then dealt with modern methods, such as those dependent on (1) the alteration of resistance of a wire, (2) the alteration of the electromotive force of a thermo-couple, and (3) radiation methods. Greenwood's determinations of the approximate boiling-points of metals such as antimony, bismuth, chromium, and copper by an optical method were also mentioned. Mr. P. P. Phillips then read a paper on *Gum from Bombax malabaricum*. *Bombax malabaricum* is a large tree (N.O. Malvaceæ) found in the plains of India and the sub-Himalayan tract up to a height of 3,500 feet, and in other parts of Asia and in N. Australia. It yields a gum which exudes only from the portions of the bark which have been injured by decay or by insects. This gum is a white opaque viscous mass which readily turns red, and finally dries into hard brittle mahogany-coloured tears. It is known in the vernacular as *mocherus*, and from its astringent properties is largely used in India as a medicine. The gum contains about 8 to 9 per cent. of mineral matter, chiefly sand. Various quali-

tative reactions are described which show that the gum contains a considerable quantity of tannin. It yields red substances on hydrolysis with dilute acid, one of which, "semul red," possesses the colour of crimson lake.

Dewsbury Pharmacists' Association.—A meeting was held at the Church House, Dewsbury, on April 3, there being present Messrs. A. B. Barker (Heckinondwike, President), R. Gledhill, G. N. Gutteridge and G. Butterfield (Dewsbury), R. Broadhead (Batley), J. Blakeley (Birstall), J. Rhodes (Mirfield), S. N. Pickard (Ossett), J. Day (Savile Town), J. Walker (Birkenshaw), R. J. H. Day (Liversedge, Secretary). The Association was asked to support a resolution passed by the Bolton Pharmacists' Association requesting that Manchester be made an *Examination Centre* for the whole of the Intermediate and Final examinations; or, as a minimum, the written portion of each examination. The members, however, did not agree with the suggestion. A discussion took place *in camera* with reference to *The Curriculum Scheme*, and it was finally agreed to support the scheme. Mr. Pickard then opened a discussion on the *Position of the Pharmaceutical Society*. He pointed out the object which the original promoters had in view in regard to education had been carried out, but nothing had been done for the "protection of those who carried on the business of chemist and druggist." He argued that the title chemist and druggist should be more used, as the public do not appreciate the title "pharmacist" in any shape or form. Mr. Blakeley pointed out that the Society was not instituted as a defence association. The only solution of the present troubles was for the General Medical Council to look after all branches of medicine. Mr. Gledhill's remedy was compulsory membership of the Pharmaceutical Society. Mr. Day considered that State control would be most detrimental to the trade. Mr. Broadhead suggested that the Society should be democratised. The Council should be a paid body, and should not consist of directors of limited companies. Mr. Pickard replied to the discussion.

Society of Public Analysts.—At a meeting on April 5, Mr. W. Voeleker in the chair, a paper was read by Messrs. Scott-Smith and Evans on

COMPOUND LIQUORICE-POWDER.

A number of interesting figures were quoted, and the authors called attention to the importance of the opinion to be formed on the authenticity or otherwise of a sample from a consideration of the ash-values, especially when separated into soluble and insoluble ash. This question became most important in cases where the sulphur had been accidentally omitted—cases which had from time to time occurred within the authors' experience. They had found that the amount of soluble ash was much increased by the presence of sulphur, which became fixed with the alkaline mineral matter of the liquorice, fennel, and senna present; so that a low soluble ash did not necessarily indicate the use of exhausted drugs, but might be due to the absence of or to a deficiency in sulphur. The limits for normal samples given by the authors were as follows: Total ash, 4.34 per cent. to 6.78 per cent.; soluble ash, 2.48 per cent. to 3.20 per cent. An experimental sample made up without any sulphur, but with an equivalent excess of sugar, was found to cause a reduction in soluble ash to under 1 per cent. The remainder of the paper was devoted to a description of the histology of the vegetable constituents of liquorice-powder, and was well illustrated by slides.

Mr. E. J. Parry, in the course of a short discussion, said he had examined numerous samples of compound liquorice-powder, and his figures were in excellent agreement with those of the authors. But his experience was that this drug was very rarely adulterated; in fact, it was so cheap that any abnormality in its composition was usually due to a little carelessness in mixing. He would advise public analysts to turn their attention to another liquorice preparation—liquorice-juice, which is, in fact, grossly adulterated at the present time, and samples of which are never taken under the Sale of Food and Drugs Acts.

Mr. Charles A. Hill pointed out that the ash of Tinneyelly senna and that of Alexandrian senna are by no means identical, and allowance must be made for this in dealing with the ash-limits of the drug.

Mr. F. W. Richardson said that sulphur frequently separates a little in this powder, and he hardly thought that samples ought to be condemned because they contain, say, 7 per cent. of sulphur instead of 8.33 per cent., especially as the sulphur is the cheapest ingredient in the powder. He found the watery extract to be a useful factor in the analysis, and on an average, apart from the 50 per cent. of sugar, he found 10 to 12 per cent. of soluble extractive in a properly prepared powder.

Cocaine and its preparations, except for medical use, have been prohibited in Corea by notification of the Governor-General.

PHARMACEUTICAL SOCIETY OF GREAT BRITAIN.

Council-meeting.

THE monthly meeting of the Council was held at 16 Bloomsbury Square, London, W.C., on April 5. The President referred to the death of Dr. Attfield, Mr. J. B. French (Melbourne), Mr. W. A. Wrenn (Taunton), and Mr. J. H. Hart (Trinidad). From the Benevolent Fund 135l. was granted to eight applicants, and it was mentioned that two orphans had been discovered eligible for support from the Hills Orphan Fund. The feature of the meeting was the discussion on the draft scheme for dividing the Minor and instituting a curriculum. The Vice-President presented a *résumé* of the observations that had been received from local associations and teachers, and moved that the scheme be referred to a sub-committee for re-drafting, and that the same sub-committee be asked to draft by-laws embodying the points upon which there is general agreement. Mr. Neathercoat, who seconded, welcomed the suggested remodelling. Among suggestions from fourteen Councillors, who afterwards spoke, was one by Mr. Hagon, that those entering the business should be registered before apprenticeship, and Mr. Walshaw thought a knowledge of insecticides should form part of the curriculum. Mr. Young pointed out that the Society have no power to enforce Mr. Hagon's suggestion. The report was remitted to a by-law committee with instructions to carry out the wishes of the Council. The successful candidates in the Council prize competition were announced. Mr. W. Honeyman carries off three silver medals for practical chemistry, materia medica, and botany. Miss Bartlett obtained the silver medal for chemistry. There were only seven accepted nominations for the Council, so that there will be no contest this year. Mr. Hobbs and Mr. Park are retiring from the Council, their places being taken by Mr. Bilson, of Bournemouth, and Mr. Rowsell, of Exeter.

THE councillors present were: Mr. J. F. Harrington (President), Mr. W. L. Currie (Vice-President), Mr. W. H. Gibson (Treasurer), and Messrs. C. B. Allen, A. S. Campkin, W. G. Cross, J. H. Cuff, F. J. Gibson, R. L. Gifford, D. Gilmour, A. Hagon, J. Harrison, A. E. Hobbs, E. T. Neathercoat, G. T. W. Newsholme, F. A. Rogers, C. Symes, R. C. Walshaw, E. White, and J. R. Young.

DEATHS.

THE PRESIDENT referred to the loss the Society had sustained by the death of Professor Attfield, with those career, he said, the Society had been very intimately connected, and of whose work every pharmacist in the country must be proud. For more than thirty years he was Professor of Practical Chemistry in the Society's School of Pharmacy. He was a student of that school, and a prizeman as far back as 1854, and at the end of that year passed the Qualifying examination, which at that time was not a compulsory one. He was a founder of the British Pharmaceutical Conference, and filled the office of President of that body. He was also associated with the late Mr. Michael Carteighe in founding the Institute of Chemistry. Referring to the late Professor Attfield's work in connection with the British Pharmacopœia, the President reminded the Council that from 1882 until 1900 he was one of the editors of the Pharmacopœia, and formed the connecting link of pharmacists associated with the Pharmacopœia Committee of the Medical Council. The appreciation in which he was held by the Society might be gauged by the fact that he was elected an honorary member in 1881. It would be difficult to speak too highly of the services rendered by their late friend to the pharmaceutical calling and to the Society in which, up to the very last moment of his life, he manifested the keenest

interest. He thought it would be in conformity with the wishes of his colleagues if he, on their behalf, communicated to Mrs. Attfield the keen sense of the loss which they had experienced by the death of Dr. Attfield, and their appreciation of the splendid work he had done for pharmacy and pharmacists.

Dr. SYMES said he could speak of Dr. Attfield as a man of considerable common sense, and although he possessed high scientific attainments, he took a common-sense view of all matters affecting pharmacy.

Mr. Cross, as an old pupil of deceased gentleman, said he had worked with him and for him. The kindness Dr. Attfield showed to the students of the School was beyond praise. When they were guilty of youthful indiscretions he would remind them, "Boys will be boys, but if they want to succeed they must learn to be men." The dignified reproof always went home.

The suggestion of the President was agreed to.

THE PRESIDENT also referred to the deaths of Mr. J. B. French, Melbourne, an old pharmacist, who was trained at the School; Mr. William Albert Wrenn, Taunton, who, he added, occupied a high position in the civil life of the County of Cornwall; and Mr. J. H. Hart, of Trinidad, a corresponding member of the Society since 1892.

ELECTIONS AND RESTORATIONS.

The Council then elected twenty-five new members, restored 151 to their former position in the Society, and elected twenty student associates. Five chemists had their names restored to the Register of Chemists and Druggists.

FINANCE.

The Treasurer presented the report of the Finance Committee, which showed the following payments to the General Fund:

Penalties and costs	...	...	£110	11	6
Subscriptions	...	...	2,049	12	0
"Journal" publications	...	...	1,009	1	5
Restoration-fees	...	...	8	3	0
Registration-fees	136	10	0
Sale of Registers	126	14	0
Interest	8	9	6
Examination-fees	1,748	8	0
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			£5,197	9	5

After deducting the payments ordered by the Council at the March meeting, there remained the sum of 3,603l. 8s. 7d., from which the following amounts were recommended for payment:

"Journal" and publications	...	£818	4	9
Stationery, etc.	...	122	15	5
Current expenses	...	400	0	0
Salaries, etc.	...	313	0	0
School examinations	...	87	14	6
Law charges	...	33	18	0
House	...	203	7	8
Library	...	4	15	6
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		£1,983	15	10

The balances on the Benevolent Fund were as follows:

Current Account	...	£765	11	11
Donation Account	...	63	15	1
Orphan Fund	...	125	6	4

THE TREASURER, in proposing the adoption of the report, remarked that the General Fund is holding its own, and that the Benevolent Fund is in an excellent condition, as payments had been much in excess of those of last year, due to the extra attention given to the Fund throughout the country.

Dr. SYMES seconded, and after discussion in Committee, the Treasurer recommended that a contribution of five guineas be sent to the Chelsea Physic Garden. This was unanimously agreed to, and the report was also adopted.

BENEVOLENT FUND.

The report of the Benevolent Fund Committee was taken in Committee, after which Mr. CAMPKIN, Chairman of the Committee, said the position of the Fund is better than it was at the corresponding month of last year. Applications for relief had been received from eleven persons. Eight of the applications were granted sums amounting to 135l., the other cases being deferred.

Mr. HAGON expressed pleasure that a grant had been made to the widow of a chemist at Swansea, who had been left in poor circumstances.

Mr. CROSS remarked that two, if not three, suitable candidates have been discovered for the Hill's Orphan Fund. A Hull chemist had died, leaving a young widow and three children, two of whom, if their mother could see her way to accept the offer, would thus be provided for.

The report was adopted.

THE HOUSE COMMITTEE.

Mr. WHITE presented the report of the Library, Museum, School, and House Committee. This referred mainly to questions of repairs to the school and house. The drain in Galen Place had been opened and reconstructed to prevent the flooding reported to the Committee at its last meeting. The committee gave permission to the Civil Service Commission to hold a practical examination in dispensing on April 26 for four candidates for naval dispenserships.

The report was adopted.

ORGANISATION.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT presented the report of the Local Associations Committee, the first portion of which gave details of meetings held in various parts of the country and addressed by members of the Council. Particulars were also given of a scheme for meeting provincial visitors during the week ending May 12. Included in the proposed arrangements was a reception at Holborn Restaurant on May 10.

Mr. WALSHAW, in seconding, said the Committee had early finished a successful year's work, and, personally, felt gratified that he had been able to participate in it. Referring to the May meeting, he thought that at least once a year they should have some sort of conference in London to which representatives of the Local Associations could be invited.

The PRESIDENT expressed the hope that members would spare a few hours on the dates in May to assist the Committee in receiving friends from the country.

The report was adopted.

OTHER MATTERS.

Mr. Benjamin Asheroft was appointed divisional secretary for the Ince Division of Lancashire, Mr. J. H. W. R. Turner for the Rotherham Division of Yorkshire, and R. George Somerville for South Edinburgh.

The REGISTRAR reported that seventy-eight persons were registered last month as apprentices or students.

The Curriculum Scheme.

The report of the Examination and Education Committee came up for consideration. This was taken in connection with the item on the agenda:

"To consider the considered comments of Local Associations and representatives of teaching institutions on the situation of a compulsory course of study and the division of the Qualifying examination."

The VICE-PRESIDENT said that before he read the report he desired to say how very highly the Committee appreciated and valued the response made by the Local Associations and others to the request made by the Council for their observations upon the draft scheme. This showed that much time, thought, and consideration had been given to the important subject, and that the action of the Council had been fully justified by the results. It also showed that, although opinions differ on details, on certain broad principles there is considerable unanimity. The Vice-President then read the first portion of the Committee's report, as follows:

"The Committee took into consideration the observations on the Committee's draft scheme which had been received from local pharmaceutical associations, universities, technical schools, and other educational institutions and teachers of pharmacy. Seventy-five reports have been received, and from a careful examination of the subject-matter it appeared that the majority expressed general approval of or in some degree favoured a change in the examination procedure as well as in the educational requirements inseparably connected therewith. The main lines of agreement appear to be—

"(a) That a division of the Qualifying examination is advisable.

"(b) That a systematic course of study should be compulsory before entry for the Qualifying examination.

"(c) That a period of three years should elapse between registration as a student and entry for the Qualifying examination.

"(d) That the requirements for the Intermediate or science portion of the examination should not be such as to prejudice the position of apprentices in small provincial towns.

"(e) That the draft scheme submitted is not as a whole acceptable, especially in so far as its 'Intermediate' proposals are concerned, and that the curriculum for that part of the examination is excessive."

At this point of the report the Vice-President interposed the remark that it had been abundantly shown that some kind of division of the examination is wanted. He felt sure it would not be very difficult to decide upon something which would give general satisfaction. He thought it would be a good thing to get rid of the purely scientific subjects first, leaving the applied and technical subjects for the final. There is a fairly large consensus of opinion that certificates for scientific subjects should be accepted from approved educational bodies, so as to give as much latitude as possible in the obtaining of instruction. Speaking broadly, he thought there should be no great difficulty in deciding that point. As to the second part of the examination, he thought it is almost unanimously agreed—the number was fifty-three out of seventy-five—that there should be a systematic and a definite course of study, and that it should be compulsory. The suggestion that a period of three years should elapse between the date of registration as a student and the presentation of the Qualifying examination had met with general acceptance. Some insisted upon such registration prior to apprenticeship. This, of course, would be an ideal condition, but it is felt that at present it would be unworkable. Besides, the Society has no power to enforce it. Much had been said about the hardship of an enforced curriculum upon apprentices in country districts and provincial towns, but this would not be any greater than at present. The apprentice passes a certain time in country situations, and then proceeds to larger educational centres where he obtained a situation and could attend classes in order to qualify. At the present time the curriculum of the Society's school, which is intended as an ideal one, covers the whole work of the examination in one session of nine months. It ought, therefore, to be easily possible to arrange a syllabus for a course of training in the same time. The Vice-President then read the concluding portion of the report as follows:

"The committee, recognising the value of the observations and suggestions received, agreed broadly that it would be expedient to modify the draft scheme so far as was practicable in accordance with the main features of agreement revealed in the Association reports. The Committee further is of opinion that it would be an advantage if in any scheme that is eventually presented it were possible to avoid any drastic or radical alterations in the present Qualifying examination. The Committee recommends that the Council should appoint a small committee to take into consideration the Committee's scheme in conjunction with the observations made upon it by the associations and the educational bodies which had been consulted, and that such committee be requested to formulate draft by-laws embodying those points of general agreement referred to above."

The Vice-President then formally moved that the report should be received and adopted.

Mr. NEATHERCOAT, in seconding the adoption of the report, stated the impressions he had obtained in conferring with pharmacists in various parts of the country on the educational proposals of the draft scheme. The meetings arranged by the Local Associations Committee had served a very useful purpose in providing opportunities for discussion. Furthermore, they had been helpful in clearing away many misconceptions caused by the views of educational idealists on the one hand, and those of extremists in the opposite direction on the other. Despite assertions to the contrary, he was satisfied, from attending the provincial meetings, that a very large majority of the pharmacists of the country are in favour of a compulsory systematised course of training for the Qualifying examination. Then there is a very strong though not unanimous feeling in favour of some sort of division—optional if they

chose—of that examination. At the same time, the Vice-President is quite right when he states that the country considered that the proposals of the draft scheme are not acceptable at the present time. The feeling is that the suggested syllabus is unworkable and impracticable, taking into consideration the conditions which at present obtain in the practice of pharmacy. The main controversy has ranged round the question of the Intermediate examination. In proposing that the examination should be divided they have to take into consideration the different types of pharmaceutical apprentices, and he expressed anxiety not to increase the difficulties of obtaining apprentices in the country districts. While of that opinion, he held strongly that the Council should reserve to itself the conducting of the Final examination, and he saw no reason why it should be held in other centres than London and Edinburgh. They should obtain, where possible, registration before apprenticeship, but failing that they should secure at least three years of lapso after registration before the final part of the Qualifying examination. They should also stipulate that these three years should be passed under the supervision of a pharmacist in the ordinary work of pharmacy. For the Final examination direct evidence should be submitted of the work the students have done in following out the proposed compulsory course. The examination itself should be made no more stringent than at present, and there should be no increase in its cost. The aim of the Council should be to bring about a greater degree of efficiency in the whole scope of pharmaceutical education. There was a sufficient amount of endorsement from the Local Associations and the pharmacists of the country to warrant the Council proceeding with the draft scheme in its original form. With the opinions submitted, and as a result of discussion, the Council would be able to formulate a new scheme without bringing about any drastic alteration in the main fabric of their Qualifying examination.

Dr. SYMES said he was glad to find that as a result of the referendum opinions were forthcoming favourable to a systematic course of teaching. Out of the seventy-two replies received, fifty-one approved the division of the examination. He was therefore pleased to find that the scheme with which he had been identified for so many years had been accepted with such general approval. One of the objects of the division was that a great many students would insist upon a course of systematic study without the Council making it compulsory. He had to recognise the fact that for the Qualifying examination there is a good deal to be said in favour of requiring a more definite course of study than for the Intermediate examination. There are only three observations expressing disapproval of the division of the examination, and two of these are from their own professors. While thirty-one entirely approved of a curriculum, eleven approved of it with modifications. He commented upon some of the opinions expressed, and suggested that the committee should ascertain the prevailing opinions on the subject as modified, also that they should find out what are the facilities throughout the country for obtaining the necessary instruction, also that lectures should not be required for the Intermediate examination. The necessary education should be obtained from hours of instruction, not from lectures. Something, he thought, ought to be done to indicate the institutions or teachers the Society would recognise as being qualified to impart to students the education they require. He did not know how many letters were sent out; but among the seventy-five replies, there is none from Liverpool University, which has a small school of pharmacy, nor from local schools which are fairly large and successful. He would ask local associations throughout the country to nominate teachers and institutions in their neighbourhood, and thus give them an interest in the matter. The Council need not necessarily accept every one nominated, but they would obtain a good idea of what teachers and institutions are locally regarded as suitable for teaching students, always provided the curriculum is demanded. As he understood it, the idea is to make the examination more perfect; not by increasing its difficulty, as the scheme would, but by supplementing it with certificates from persons who have instructed the

youths before they came up for it. It had been fore-shadowed, he thought, that the minimum for the Qualifying examination should be on the model of the nine months' course, but he thought that most people had the idea that six months is enough.

Mr. ALLEN, having commented on the spade-work done by the Committee, dealt with the new principle of referring this matter to Associations, saying it was wise. The one fact brought out prominently from the others by the discussion is that a period of three years' registration before entering for the final should be the *sine qua non*. It occurred to him that this incidence to the curriculum is not such a great matter as people think. If it became official in its institution, there should be no great disturbance of the present condition of things. (Hear, hear.) It is perfectly correct to say that almost every student, without exception, who comes up for the examination goes in for some form of curriculum. The Minor examination could not be divided unless there is a curriculum. It might be considered wise to accept the certificates of other bodies for the scientific subjects, examination in which is not necessary. If this were made optional, no apprentice would be prejudiced in any way. When he came up to the final, the student would, of course, have to show evidence that he had been through the compulsory course of study. He reminded the Council that for many years there appeared in the Calendar a recommendation that all candidates before presenting themselves for examination should receive a systematic course of instruction occupying a period of not less than six months; and that such period of study should include at least sixty lectures in chemistry, eighteen hours' work in each week in practical chemistry, forty-five lectures and demonstrations in botany, and twenty-five lectures and demonstrations in materia medica. This curriculum is optional, but very little work is necessary to make it compulsory. No one has ever objected to the insertion of the foregoing in the Calendar, and it has formed the basis of the training of a large number of students for a great many years.

Mr. GILMOUR said he differed from the previous speakers in being representative of a different type—the provincial chemist. He took up a very strong attitude at the very first meeting, perhaps not altogether unjustified from the position that had been adopted latterly by the members in the modified scheme. He still thought it would press harshly upon some. The scheme proposed changes in the Intermediate examination, and to that extent it had his support. It made all the difference when a thing became compulsory, and it made it all the harder when they could not carry it out. What was most astonishing was that a clear majority went in for the curriculum right away. On the principle of promoting the greatest good of the greatest number, he was bound to support the scheme as brought in by the Vice-President.

Mr. HACON said one gratifying result of the report was that they had shown the members throughout the country that no hard and fast ideal had been adopted by the Council. The report showed that the Committee are prepared to alter their views in accordance with the opinion expressed. It seemed to him that if they are going to build their educational fabric without first of all getting the sound foundation of registration before apprenticeship they would be building upon the sands. It is important that an apprentice before he enters their calling should know what he has to encounter, and in many cases he does not know this. He hoped the committee would take this point into consideration with other matters. Another suggestion that merits consideration is that bookkeeping should be included in the elementary examination. Then, again, nothing is suggested in the report of the advisability of including an elementary knowledge of the B.P. in the Intermediate. When the scheme is produced it should again be submitted to the local associations before being finally adopted.

Mr. WALSHAW remarked that from opinions expressed and observations he had made in districts where dispensing is non-existent, he thought, it is evident that persons are trained for the performance of duties which, mainly owing to force of circumstances, they are not called upon to perform. In his opinion any scheme for regulating a course

of study should be so arranged that the examinations should be rendered less difficult and costly. A curriculum of some sort is necessary and advisable for many reasons, and the division of the Minor examination is equally so. A regulated system of study would be conducive to a larger percentage of passes than at present, for the reason that apprentices would commence their study earlier and more systematically instead of cramming it into a few months. Latitude should also be given as to the way in which they put in their hours of study. In districts where technical colleges exist, he felt sure courses of study in pharmacy would be provided if there was a demand for them. With regard to the division of the Minor, he suggested that they should leave the examination as it stands with the exception that they should add the study of botany, and of insects and parasites which afflict horticulturists and agriculturists. Then the examination might be divided into a theoretical part and a practical part, each to be taken on separate days.

Mr. GIFFORD said he did not wish the difficulties of the examinations increased. He simply wished them to be made much easier by the fact that the men are better trained. (Hear, hear.) He did not desire an examination which would be equally difficult in the future for the better trained men as the present one is for the badly trained men. The standard of the examination at the present time is ample for the purpose that is required. The question of the curriculum is connected with the traditional educational policy of the Society, which is based upon an aspiration for a professional standing. At present they have that standard, but they cannot have it in the future. They have not at that time to discuss what might have been, but to deal with the question of examination in the light of accepted facts. The pharmacy of the future is bound up in the words dispensing and sale of poisons, and that fact ought to be taken into consideration. Bearing in mind the status of the chemist, and the difficulty of securing apprentices, the question of the Intermediate examination requires consideration, and he agreed that the curriculum or course of study should date from the registration. He should also like if Mr. Hagon's idea of registration before apprenticeship should be taken into consideration. He would rather have no compulsory curriculum for the Final examination. One of the Birkenhead recommendations for meeting the difficulties in out-of-the-way districts is, in his opinion, the only rational solution—that one of the functions of the managing pharmacist should be that his training qualified him for the training and the teaching of men.

Mr. CUFF supported the concluding observations of Mr. Allen when he called attention to the paragraph in the Calendar. He was thoroughly in sympathy with the systematising of education, and that seemed to him to be the base of the report submitted. (Hear, hear.) He was pleased to see the definite line that had been given them on one or two points, and approved the idea that the technical schools should be used as far as possible. An argument that seemed to have been adopted in some quarters was, that because technical schools are not to be found everywhere it is difficult to get apprentices. But that is no reason why the apprentices should not avail themselves of these institutions where they can be used. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. WHITE having expressed the opinion that the discussion of details at that stage would be a waste of time, said that the reports of the local associations are very valuable. None of them wished to do anything that is stupid or unreasonable. What they most desired is a gradual change from the present condition to something better. As an old examiner, he saw no difficulty in adopting their present examination to the present condition of things by systematising the form of education. Nine-tenths of the students do go in for some sort of curriculum, but they tried to make it too short. On the difficulty of the student in the country district, he pointed out that they could not expect a technical school in every village for the sake of the chemist. He was perfectly willing to divide the examination, but believed that in practice very few would take advantage of the division.

Mr. F. G. GIBSON remarked that a period of three years' registration before entering for the Qualifying examination was foreshadowed. If the committee could find further means for getting hold of capable young men, they would accomplish a great work.

Mr. ROGERS thought they would have to devise means for getting the better class of boy into their calling, and he felt that they should insist upon something which would make a boy begin his education as soon as he entered their calling. (Hear, hear.)

Mr. CAMPKIN said he was reminded by the discussion that the end was not yet. (Laughter.) They had been discussing generalities, and these would have to be blended in some way. They had yet to formulate a scheme that would meet with the general approval of the chemists throughout the country. It had been a singular experience to him that almost every one to whom he had spoken had been in favour of the division of the examination. There are those who think it is not worth while to go through so much to get so little. The examination does bear very little upon the experience asked from those who followed the trade at the present time, and he thought a modification at the hands of the committee would be an advantage. The metropolitan men had a totally different experience from those who live in the provinces. They must secure uniformity as far as possible, but the scale is so infinite that he feared they would never get to the end of it. There is no reason, however, why they should not adapt themselves to the circumstances of the times.

Mr. NEWSHOLME supported the recommendations, and agreed with Mr. Campkin that "the time is not yet." They had no power to enforce registration before apprenticeship. They should bear in mind that the parents of the apprentices wished to know from their principals what the youths are expected to do. The fact is that in many places technical colleges and classes existed, but the apprentices will not avail themselves of the facilities they afford. The reason is that the Society has no compulsory curriculum. If they have this, it would be better for pharmacy all round.

Mr. YOUNG said that they have at last brought Dr. Symes and Mr. Gifford to a sane condition of mind. He took objection to Mr. Hagon's proposal for registration before apprenticeship, and had to give that gentleman the authentic information that they have absolutely no power to give effect to that suggestion. If, as had been suggested, they went in for an Act of Parliament to secure that power, they would have a nice time of it. In view of the general consensus of opinion that their examination should not be increased in standard or in difficulty, he viewed with suspicion the suggestion that they should include book-keeping as one of the subjects of the curriculum, and he did not think the introduction of a knowledge of insecticides and so on as a subject would be a right or proper step. If they recognised the principle that it is a wise and good thing to save their candidates from the humiliation of continued failure at the examination table resulting largely from defective, disorganised, and irregular studies, they would be doing a great and noble thing. No individual would ever succeed in drafting so perfect a scheme that it would please everybody, and if there were such an individual, he would take a pair of wings and clear out. (Laughter.)

THE PRESIDENT, in closing the discussion, expressed his gratification that the differences of opinion and objections to the report were so small in number. Matters of detail, he said, could easily be settled by the committee.

The report was then adopted.

Mr. CROSS then moved "That the following be appointed a By-law Committee to carry out the recommendations of the Examination and Education Committee: The President, Vice-President, Mr. C. B. Allen, Mr. J. Rymer Young, and Mr. Edmund White."

Mr. GILMOUR seconded, and the motion was adopted.

PARLIAMENTARY REPORT.

THE REGISTRAR read a report of the Parliamentary and General Purposes Committee to the effect that the Parliamentary Secretary had reported upon the position in regard to the Shops Bill, the reservation of the word "pharmacy" as a place-name and the proposed alteration of the regulations under Section 2 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act. The report was approved.

COUNCIL PRIZES.

THE SECRETARY intimated that the report on the prize competitions in the advanced course made the following recommendations of awards:

Chemistry.—Silver Medal, Dorothy J. Bartlett; Certificates of Honour, Percy Edwin Moore and Wm. Honeyman.

Practical Chemistry.—Silver Medal, Wm. Honeyman; Certificates of Honour, Harry Allan Taylor and Ernest Preston.

Materia Medica.—Silver Medal, Wm. Honeyman; Certificate of Honour, Dorothy Bartlett and Percy Edwin Moore equal, and Harry Allan Taylor.

Botany.—Silver Medal, Wm. Honeyman; Certificate of Honour, Dorothy J. Bartlett and Harry Allan Taylor.

On the motion of the Chairman, seconded by Mr. Young, these awards were agreed to.

NOMINATION FOR COUNCIL AND AUDITORS.

The REGISTRAR reported that ten persons had been nominated for election to the Council, and the following seven have intimated their willingness to accept office if elected:—F. E. Bilson (Bournemouth), J. H. Cuff (New Southgate), J. F. Harrington (Kensington), F. A. Rogers (Oxford Street, W.), P. F. Rowsell (Exeter), and J. R. Young (Warrington). There will consequently be no contest this year.

CORRESPONDENCE.

The Colonial Office forwarded a copy of a Bill for consolidating and regulating the sale of poisons in Western Australia.

A letter was received through the Colonial Office from the Registrar of the Queensland Pharmacy Board relative to the question of reciprocity in Pharmaceutical certificates. The Colonial Secretary intimated that he would be glad to receive any observations the Society might offer on the letter from Brisbane.

Sir William MacGregor, Governor of Queensland, wrote that the Queensland Pharmacy Board would wait for the recommendations of the Pharmaceutical Society before taking further action.

The University of London called attention to certain alterations in the regulations of the University in regard to the Junior School examination, and inviting the continuance of the Society's recognition of that examination.

The Historical Society forwarded a copy of a resolution passed by the Society recommending the inclusion of British history in all school Leaving, Matriculation, and Entrance examinations.

This concluded the public business.

Whist and Dancing.

THE annual whist-drive and dance of the Bolton Pharmacists' Association was held at the Baths Assembly Rooms on March 29. The company of about fifty, which included many friends from the surrounding district, spent a very pleasant evening. Whist occupied the interval from 8 to 11 p.m., after which dancing continued until 2 a.m. The hidden number prize, a framed copy of the Imp's Pharmacy) was won by Mr. Harris.

Smoking-concert.

THE annual smoking-concert of the Public Pharmacists' and Dispensers' Association, held at Stone's Restaurant, Ludgate Circus, London, E.C., on April 5, was, despite the bitterly cold weather, a brilliant success. Mr. Geo. W. Udale, Ph.C., presiding over a sociable gathering of a hundred persons. The artistes soon put the company in an excellent humour, and all went merrily to the end. Among them were several well known to pharmacists—viz., Mr. Sidney Jamieson (songs), Mr. Frederick James (recitations), and Mr. J. S. White (humorous songs), all of whom gained signal successes with their items. Mr. Harry Eames also charmed the company with his cello solo, and Mr. Alec Stainer with his ventriloquical efforts and clever conjuring is fast becoming a pharmaceutical favourite. Mr. Harry Bourne and Mr. Percy Clifton lived up to their designation as humorous songsters, while Mr. Hubert Baker and Mr. H. P. Austin were in splendid voice with more sentimental symphonies. Mr. R. J. Duff acted as accompanist. During the interval Mr. Udale toasted the visitors in a brilliant speech, scintillating with quips on the idiosyncrasies of the well-known members. Mr. Gardner replied. Dr. Littlejohn and Mr. F. E. Bullen were highly eulogistic in toasting the able Chairman.

SLEEPING SICKNESS.—In the Lisbon Hospital of Santa Marra a negro who was suffering from sleeping sickness has been injected with salvarsan. After twenty-four hours' treatment, states "The Times" correspondent, he is apparently cured.

Dinners.

C.A.A. Dinner.

A RECORD ATTENDANCE was witnessed at the thirty-fourth annual dinner of the Chemists' Assistants' Association, held at the International Hall, Café Monico, London, W., on March 30, when 253 guests sat down to dinner. The President (Mr. H. Grange, who occupied the chair, was supported by Dr. Cantlie and Mr. H. Raitby Procter (President of the Western Chemists' Association). The chairmen at the spur tables were Messrs. Harry Hickey (P., D. & Co.), A. Solomon, A. Shillcock, E. Warwick, F. Naylor, F. W. Crossley-Holland (Menley & James, Ltd.), C. W. Martin (Maw's), A. R. Arrowsmith (Apollinaris), A. J. Rickford (Allen & Hanburys, Ltd.), C. E. Presant (Sangers'), and Alan Francis B.D.H.). The company also included Messrs. T. W. Ashton (Idris, Ltd.), T. Atkinson (Duncan, Flockhart & Co.), H. Butler, C. Brooks (American Drug Stores Co.), W. Browne, A. Boyes, W. Chalmers, Lionel Cooper (Chas. H. Phillips' Chem. Co.), S. K. Crews, R. D. Dixon, S. Donally, W. S. Gill (W. J. Bush & Co.), L. Gwarkin, A. Haigh, J. Humphrey, V. C. Hewlett, Walter H. W. Idris, S. Jamieson, C. C. Islip, A. T. Jones, H. J. Kluge, A. Latrille, H. Longstaff, J. E. Lockyer, J. Langford Moore, G. O. Parrott, F. J. Pirrie, E. Pickering, F. Newbery & Sons, L. J. Reed, R. J. Reuter, J. W. Royle, W. H. Robb, W. Roberts, E. F. Sackleford, A. H. Spencer, W. P. Styles, A. B. V. Taffs, Morley Taylor, S. C. G. Tweedy, G. A. Tocher, F. W. Truman, W. P. Want, J. H. B. Wigginton, G. S. V. Wills, R. C. Warwick, and B. R. Wilkinson. The dinner was excellent and the entertainment good. Mr. F. W. Crossley-Holland proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. F. W. Gamble replied. The toast of "The C.A.A." was given by Mr. H. Raitby Procter, who, in referring to the popularity of the Association, said that he was surprised at the size of the gathering, and in inquiring the reason for the dinner's great success he received in reply one word, "Arrowsmith." (Loud and continued cheering.) The reply showed that the personal element was still a great factor in life. The Chairman, in replying, first dealt with the difficulties under which the Association is carried on by men who have little spare time. The chemist was often represented as seeking isolation, but the Association did its best to kill that feeling. In conclusion, he paid a tribute to the joint Secretaries, to whose hard work the striking success of the session was due. The breeziest part of the evening was the speech of Dr. Cantlie, replying to "The Visitors," proposed by Mr. F. Naylor. Dr. Cantlie enlarged humorously on the theme of the indebtedness of the doctor to the chemist. When he (the speaker) heard the telephone-bell ring, and recognised the voice at the other end of the wire as that of a chemist, he began casting back in his mind recent learned prescriptions he had written while his patient was talking all the time. Although he might resolve to bluff the matter out beforehand, he invariably found that he could not stand up against the calm superiority of the pharmacist who asked him most politely if "he really meant to have liquor strychnine and tincture of nuxvomica in the same mixture." (Great laughter.) He was quite convinced that the chemist was the true friend of the doctor. The chemist conceals his pharmaceutical errors just as the grave hides his more serious troubles. (Much laughter.) He (Dr. Cantlie) was always pleased to see also representatives of manufacturing chemists and wholesale houses. He learnt more in five minutes' talk with one of these men than in reading a *materia medica* book for a week. (Laughter and applause.) The doctor then pursued an anecdotal vein, causing continuous laughter by his masterly recital of many humorous incidents in his Oriental experience. The musical programme was rendered by Miss Bianca Brina and Messrs. Fred Curtis, W. Edwards-Cole, and Arthur Melrose, with Mr. W. Morrice as accompanist.

Ophthalmic Opticians Dine.

THE annual dinner of the Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians took place at the Restaurant Frascati, Oxford Street, London, W., on March 5. There were about sixty persons present. Dr. W. Eyles, F.R.C.S., was in the chair, and among those supporting him were Dr. H. G. Critchley, Mr. J. H. Davidson (Solicitor to the Institute), Mr. A. W. Boatman (Chairman of the Institute), Mr. Geo. Bennett (Stockport), Mr. J. C. Kidd (Manchester). The other chemists present were Mr. J. Harcombe Cuff (Hon. Secretary), Mr. Harry Kemp (Manchester), Mr. Rex Blanchford (Wimbledon), Mr. H. Milne Black (Brighton), and Mr. S. W. Woolley. After the loyal toasts, Dr. Critchley proposed that of "The Institute." He denied that there exists an organised medical campaign against opticians. Any misunderstanding will probably con-

tinue until the opticians' craft is regulated by statute. He had sympathy with the aims of the Institute and other bodies which desire legislative recognition, and he regarded it as very desirable that there should be a legal definition and a limitation of the use of the term optician. It is probable that the scientific attainments of opticians alienate work from oculists, but he thought that opposing forces should be regarded philosophically, and not with distrust. Dr. Eutles, in reply, also stated that there is no school of antagonism between members of the medical profession and those opticians who make a study of the refraction of the eye. The objections come mainly from an interested few. The Institute of Ophthalmic Opticians, being a common meeting ground for all members of the optical trade, can do much, if united, towards the promotion of that legislation which is essential for the well-being and progress of opticians. Mr. Harry Kemp proposed the toast of "Kindred Associations," to which Mr. E. K. Spiegelhalter (Chairman of the West Riding Optical Association) replied. Mr. W. H. Herwood gave the toast of "The Ladies," to which Mr. H. M. Black amusingly replied. Mr. J. C. Kidd next proposed "The Visitors," and to this Mr. J. H. Davidson replied, the last-named remarking that experience has shown that it is not an easy matter to define the term optician. Mr. G. Bennett proposed the health of "The Chairman of the Institute," and Mr. A. W. Boatman, in reply, spoke hopefully of the new opto-technical institute which is being subsidised by the London County Council. Mr. F. W. Bateman gave the toast of "The Chairman," and Dr. Eutles, in replying, referred to the ability and energy which Mr. Cuff had put into his duties as Hon. Secretary. An excellent musical programme was interspersed with the speeches, and altogether a very pleasant evening was spent.

Edinburgh Supper.

THE annual supper of the Edinburgh Chemists' Assistants' and Apprentices' Association took place on March 31. Mr. E. J. Brown, Ph.C. (President), occupied the chair, with Messrs. J. D. Watson (Vice-President) and A. Blackhurst (Hon. Secretary) as croupiers. About eighty members and friends were present. After the loyal toast Mr. E. O. Rowland proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society of Great Britain," and said that with regard to the curriculum scheme some appear to think it will be a hardship, but he thought it would be a distinct improvement, and he understood that it is of such an adaptable nature that it can be made to meet the requirements not only of students in the large towns, but also in the smaller towns and country districts. Mr. J. P. Gilmour, in responding, said he regarded the draft-curriculum scheme as a moderate and reasonable proposal which would have the effect of making matters easier both for teachers and students. Mr. Bea proposed "The Medical Profession." He said the many distinguished names in medical science associated with their town is one of the assets of Edinburgh. Pharmacists are very fortunate in the city in being on such friendly terms with the medical profession. Medical practitioners and pharmacists may well be described as a happy family. It is to be regretted that on the other side of the Border conditions are not so good and the distinction between medicine and pharmacy is not so well drawn. It is no uncommon thing for some of their more gifted pharmacists to pass into the ranks of medicine, as is exemplified by their guest of that evening, Dr. John Cumming, who is not only a distinguished medical practitioner, but also a qualified pharmacist. Dr. Cumming, in replying, said it is well to remember that the first medical corporation in Great Britain is the Royal College of Surgeons of Edinburgh. It would be an advantage both for medicine and pharmacy if each profession could learn to be more united among themselves. They might take a leaf out of the book of the labouring classes in this matter of united action. Mr. J. F. Tocher, B.Sc., F.I.C., proposed the toast of "The Association," congratulating it on its unique record during the last thirty-three years. The papers contributed at their meetings are of such a practical quality that they might well be brought together in a compendium. They are happy in meeting in such a city as Edinburgh, with its great traditions and with memories of the work done by Joseph Black in his classic research on magnesium carbonate, and by Simpson in the use of chloroform as an anæsthetic. Mr. Brown, in reply, said the Association has devoted itself largely to educational work and to stimulating its members to research so that they may overcome that canker of pharmacy—namely, the inertia of the pharmacist and the spirit which always prompts a man to say *cui bono*? Mr. David Murray proposed "Kindred Associations," and Mr. G. H. C. Rowland replied. During the evening songs were contributed by Messrs. A. W. Traill, A. Murray, James Mackay, G. and O. Rowland, and Greig, and recitations by Messrs. A. P. Harley and J. P. Gilmour. Mr. Tom C. Miller was the accompanist.

Price's Staff Dinner.

THERE was a bright and harmonious gathering of the staff of Price's Patent Candle Co., Ltd., in the Pillar Hall of the Victoria Station Restaurant, London, S.W., on April 3. The occasion was the twenty-first annual staff dinner, at which 179 persons were present. Among the company were: Col. M. Studholme Brownrigg (Chairman of the directors), Mr. F. L. Wright and Mr. R. A. Robinson (directors), Mr. T. Daziel (general manager), in the chair, Mr. J. McArthur (technical manager), Mr. Chas. Radburn (commercial manager), Mr. E. Tappley (export manager), Captain Burmeister (manager of the Cape Town Works), Mr. H. Salisbury (Secretary of the company), Mr. J. Griffiths, Messrs. Bedford and Kelly (Puney factory), and Mr. Clarke (Cricklewood factory). Additional interest was given to the proceedings from the fact that at the annual meeting of the company on the previous Friday the shareholders had sanctioned the proposals of the directors to widen the scope of the pension fund which exists for the workers. This fund, which has a capital of 50,000, became self-supporting in 1913, and is to be extended so as to be available for members of the staff. To this end the shareholders have agreed to transfer to the pension fund 7,000, in suspense account and 3,500, yearly, the approximate income from the General Insurance Fund, until the new fund becomes self-supporting. The fund is to accumulate for five years, after which all new staff pensions that may be granted will be charged against it, cases which arise in the meantime being dealt with by the present methods. Several allusions were made during the evening to this fresh instance of the company's generosity, and a formal vote of thanks to the directors was moved by Mr. J. McArthur, seconded by Mr. J. Griffiths, and carried with enthusiasm. Mr. Salisbury (Secretary), who has been with the company for forty-three years, promised to convey the resolution to the Board at its next meeting. The tables were prettily decorated, an excellent effect being given by handsome cut-glass candelabra, supplied from the Cricklewood factory. After the loyal toasts the Chairman proposed "Prosperity to the Company." Sympathetic reference was made to the death of Sir Peter Spokes, the late chairman of the directors, and congratulations extended to Mr. R. A. Robinson on his election as a director. Mr. Daziel mentioned among those unable to be present Mr. K. G. Woodham (in charge of the Manchester, and the senior member of the staff), Mr. J. F. Stark (manager of the Bromborough Pool Works), Mr. J. Veitch Wilson (manager of the oil department), and Mr. Thomas (chief engineer). He was enthusiastic regarding the progress of the company, which now has ramifications throughout the world, including branches in China, India, Australia, New Zealand, and two representatives in South America. The toast was drunk with enthusiasm. Mr. Radburn then proposed that of "The Directors," and mentioned that it was the first time that a Chairman of the directors had been present at a staff dinner. Col. Brownrigg, in an interesting reply, referred to the worldwide undertaking of the company and to the new factory in Johannesburg. He hoped that the pension fund would help to keep the directors more in touch with the staff. To Mr. R. A. Robinson was entrusted the toast of "The Staff at the Home Branches," and Mr. Norris, of the Bromborough Works, replied. Mr. Tappley gave the toast of "Our Colleagues over Seas," and Captain Burmeister gave in reply some particulars of his experience as a competitor and now as a manager of the company's works in Cape Town. Mr. F. L. Wright proposed the toast of "The Committee," to which Mr. Cox replied. An excellent programme of songs, instrumental music, and sleight of hand was gone through between the speeches.

Grimsby Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Grimsby Pharmacists' Association was held at the Oberon Hotel on March 30. The President Mr. Cor Wilson, was in the chair, and among the company were the Mayor (Councillor J. Whiteley Wilkin), Mr. R. C. Walshaw (representing the Pharmaceutical Society), Mr. T. D. Sneath (Vice-President), Drs. Barrowman, Felton, Grierson, and Hinton, Councillors C. Miller and Franklin Thornton, Messrs. S. T. Haddelsey, W. Barker, A. Oliver, C. Dewing, E. Sigley, W. Dennis (Louth), F. Hesley, W. E. Humphrey, H. Schofield, A. E. Osborne, R. C. Johnson, H. W. Colley, W. G. Robinson, H. Boor, J. A. Moore, and the joint Secretaries (Mr. C. H. Ashton and C. Chapman). Mr. H. W. Colley proposed the toast of "The Pharmaceutical Society," to which Mr. Walshaw replied. He claimed that the Society has protected the public by raising the status of the pharmacist, who is a competent man possessing the confidence both of the public and the medical man. "The Medical Profession" was next proposed by Mr. R. C. Johnson, and Dr. Grierson, who responded, said it struck him that the medical profession, like the pharmaceutical profession, is not

appreciated by the public. The medical profession from time immemorial has done its best to spoil its own business. They do their best to teach the nation that fresh air, careful living, vaccination, and so on were the best things to prevent the public from being ill. If the public took their advice there would be nothing left for the medical profession. But the public, fortunately for them, still declined to be educated, so they (the doctors) still lived. It seemed to him that in ten years' time, if a doctor replied to a toast, it would be in reply to the medical department of the Home Office. If the policy of the Government, which is so much in the air, were carried out, there would be a State insurance scheme, including medical treatment for everyone with an income under 150*l.* a year. The doctor would simply be an appendage of the Government department. They might be paid a salary, or they might be paid out of the allowance made to sick persons by a paternal Government. In spite of all that had been said in favour of insurance against sickness and insurance in favour of medical benefits, he thought it would be a bad day for the medical profession if it became an appendage of a Government department. Dr. Felton and Dr. Barrowman also responded. The Chairman gave the toast of "The Mayor and Corporation," to which the Mayor replied. Mr. W. S. Adamson proposed "The Grimsby Pharmacists' Association," which was responded to by Mr. C. H. Ashton. The final toasts were those of "The Visitors," by Mr. H. Schofield, and "The President and Council," by Mr. Dewing. Mr. Haddelsey replied to the former, and the President and Mr. T. D. Sneath to the latter toast.

London Chemists' Golf Club.

THE second annual dinner of this club was held at the Villa Villa Restaurant, Gerrard Street, W., on Tuesday, April 4, when the Vice-President (Mr. T. E. Lescher) presided over a gathering of about seventy. Among those present were Dr.



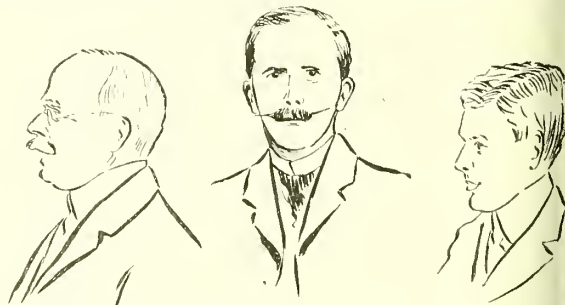
MR. T. E. LESCHER.

Walmley, Messrs. Alan Francis (The British Drug Houses Ltd.), T. W. Theakston (Pritchard & Constance), Hailey (Morny Frères), R. J. Renter, A. B. V. Taffs, J. B. Wigginton, R. E. Baron, L. J. Read, J. G. Duncan, F. A. Bell, J. Murison, C. Tanner, H. Longstaff, Dr. Watts, W. B. Trick, Percy Trick, W. J. Pinchen, R. H. Brittain, A. Roe, H. C. T. Gardner, C. Brooks (the American Drug Stores Co.), W. Duncan, Alec Boyes, J. Jones, H. Tomlins, W. H. Carmichael, S. Briggs, F. Cooper, E. Beaton, W. P. Want, A. Barritt, H. Miller, V. H. Drisse, G. Beaton, R. Tyndale, S. Malcolm, J. S. Dyas, H. W. Bartlett, T. Fell, and others. After the loyal toast, the Chairman proposed "The Club," in the course of which he stated that the membership was now seventy-six, and that the finances of the Club, which opened with an adverse balance, are now on a sound footing. During the season two important matches have been played—the first a return match against the Drug Club, which ended in a disastrous defeat at Neasden; the second against the London Press Golfing Society at Muswell Hill, which ended in a tie, the chemists winning the singles and the London Press winning the foursomes. The competition for the various prizes was remarkably keen. The Cup presented by the President (Mr. C. A. Hill), the holder of which is Mr. Briggs, was won by Mr. T. W. Theakston; the Club prize was won by Mr. H. W. Bartlett; the captain's prize by Mr. F. A. Bell; the bogey prize, presented by Mr. H. Tomlins, was also won by Mr. F. A. Bell. In addition Mr. S. Briggs presented a prize which was keenly contested for, and produced some of the best matches of the season, the result being a tie between Mr. F. Cooper and Mr. J. G. Duncan. The re-play also resulted in a tie, and the prize was divided. A silver cigarette-case, presented by Mr. W. B. Trick, was won by Mr. J. E. Duncan. Proceeding, the Chairman alluded to the keen interest shown in the Club by the various wholesale houses, stating that a silver cup has been presented to the Club for open competition by Mr. C. E. Thompson (the Crown Perfumery Co.). It is the donor's wish that only qualified chemists or technical chemists be eligible to compete. The ten monthly medal-winners played off the finals for the gold medal last week, Mr. S. Briggs being the winner, with a score of 174, Mr. A. Barritt with 176 being runner up. (Applause.) The Chairman also announced that an excursion has been

arranged to Farnham for the Easter holidays, where there is a splendid inland course, and any golfing chemist will be welcome. The prizes were then presented by the Chairman, after which the Captain, Mr. W. Duncan, responded for the Club, alluding to its satisfactory condition and membership. The gift of the silver cup by Mr. Thompson, he said, was deeply appreciated, and the conditions under which it is to be competed for would be strictly carried out. Mr. T. W. Theakston proposed "The Drug Trade," to which Mr. Alan Francis, in responding, alluded to the friendly feeling which exists between the retail and wholesale trade. The toast of "The Visitors" was proposed by Mr. Alec Boyes, and responded to by Mr. W. P. Want, after which Mr. W. B. Trick proposed "The Chairman." The musical programme included songs by Mr. C. Terry Holloway and Mr. Alfred Milner, while Mr. W. C. Abbott and Mr. Noel Pherns rendered humorous items. Altogether the dinner was highly successful, a goodly share of it being due to the excellent chairmanship of Mr. Lescher, who infused an atmosphere of "go" into the proceedings, which were enlivened with several golf stories.

A Combined Dinner.

THE annual dinner of the Rotherham, Doncaster, and Barnsley Pharmacists' Associations was held at the Royal Hotel, Barnsley, on March 30, Mr. D. T. Jones (Mexborough),



MR. H. B. BILLINGTON.

MR. D. T. JONES.

MR. JOHN MOX.

President of the Barnsley Association, in the chair. Supporting the Chairman were Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme (Sheffield), Mr. Pilkington Sargeant (Leeds), and Mr. J. P. Norwood (Wath-on-Dearne).

Mr. J. P. Norwood proposed "The Pharmaceutical Society," and Mr. G. T. W. Newsholme, in replying, said that the Society is doing its utmost for its members. The proposed curriculum would make better pharmacists. At present many men go up for the Minor on the off chance of getting through the examination, a practice to which he attributed the large number of failures. He also pointed out that this class of candidate would spend more money in negotiating the Minor than one who had taken a proper course of study. He thought the titles "Major" or "Minor" pharmacists are likely to be misinterpreted by the general public, and he would favour a change in this respect. The next toast "Kindred Associations," was proposed by Mr. E. Nash, and was responded to by Mr. Pilkington Sargeant. The Chairman then gave the toast "Guests and Visitors," to which Mr. Stiles (Doncaster) responded. In the intervals between the toasts a musical programme was carried through, Mr. Billington, the brothers Wright, and Mr. Granville Shaw combining to make this part of the programme a success.



MR. A. WRIGHT.

P.A.T.A. PRICES.—The additions to the Protected List for March are: Ozo inhalers, Rozone tooth powder, Wyleys' Vitano extract. The removals are: Edward Cleaver's preparations (not F. S. Cleaver's).

THE MIKADO'S FOOD.—A chemical, pharmaceutical, and bacteriological laboratory is to be organised in the Imperial Palace in order to examine the Mikado's food, drinks, medicinal preparations, etc. Mr. R. Oka, physician to the Mikado, has been appointed superintendent.

TRADE NOTES.

THE TO-KALON MANUFACTURING CO., LTD., 143 Great Portland Street, London, W., have appointed the Anglo-Indian Drug and Chemical Co., 16 Market, Bombay, their agents for Bombay and district.

ZETT'S CLOTH-BALL.—The London agents for Zett's Universal cloth-ball are Messrs. Butler & Crispe, 82 Clerkenwell Road, E.C. This fact was accidentally omitted from the advertisement of Messrs. O'Neil, Zetts & Co. in our last issue.

EASTER HOLIDAYS.—The following have intimated that their establishments will be closed from Thursday evening (April 13) until Tuesday morning (April 18): Burroughs Wellcome & Co., Snow Hill Buildings, London, E.C.; T. & H. Smith, Ltd., 22 City Road, London, E.C.; James Boulton & Co., Crayford Mills, Stratford, E.

"RED BALL" BRAND.—Messrs. Stevenson & Howell, Ltd., Standard Works, 95a Southwark Street, London, S.E., distinguish all their goods and guarantee the quality by using upon the labels the "Red Ball" trade-mark, the idea being to convey to customers a ready means of recognising the company's products. As an objective reminder Messrs. Stevenson & Howell have sent us for our desk a glass paper-weight which has inside it a coloured representation of the "Red Ball."

PINDAR'S PILL-MACHINERY.—Messrs. J. W. Pindar & Co., Brockley Tips, Brockley, London, S.E., are making for Messrs. Beecham's American factory a pill-cutting machine of unusual dimensions. The machine has gun-metal rollers 2 ft. long, and has 117 grooves. Messrs. Pindar also send us particulars of copper and tinned-copper percolators, and of a new tablet-coating machine which they have produced. Circulars containing specifications and prices have been prepared for transmission to inquirers.

OZO INHALER.—The feature of this inhaler, sold by Ozo Inhalers, Ltd., 8 High Holborn, London, E.C., is that it is fitted with a rubber bulb by means of which medicated air is plentifully supplied to the interior of the nose and air-passages. The air is medicated by being passed through fabrics impregnated with antiseptics, a special mixture being supplied for this purpose. The end of the inhaler is bifurcated so as to fit the nose. Some particulars of this new instrument are given in the company's advertisement in this issue.

ILFORD PLATES.—Ilford, Ltd., Ilford, London, E., have brought out a Coronation edition of the "Ilford Plate Handbook." The cover is in purple and gold. It contains 54 pages of directions regarding the employment of the twelve varieties of plates made by the company, the information covering every stage and anticipating the pitfalls of the inexperienced worker in photography. Photographic chemists will appreciate the importance of the booklet as a trade lever, and should at once communicate with Ilford, Ltd., regarding a supply for distribution.

MAY, ROBERTS' PRICE LIST.—The new half-yearly catalogue of druggists' sundries issued by May, Roberts & Co., Ltd., Clerkenwell Road, London, E.C., is now ready. It extends to 484 pages, exclusive of the photographic list (140 pages) issued separately. The comprehensiveness of former lists is well known to chemists and the new one exceeds its predecessors in both completeness and illustrations. The use of different coloured papers for the principal sections facilitates reference, and thin paper keeps the catalogue within usable dimensions. In connection with the chemists' counter specialities section we may mention that these handsomely packed lines are reserved for chemists only. Readers who have not received a copy of the two lists should forward their business card for this encyclopædia of the druggists' sundries world.

Oxo WINDOW-DRESSING COMPETITION.—A private view of the prize-winning photographs, including those from chemists, in the recent Oxo window-dressing competition was given at the reception rooms of the Liebig's Extract of Meat Co., Ltd., 47a Park Street, London, S.E., on April 5. The photographs illustrate the immensity of the task that the judge (Mr. John Hassall) had to face in

picking out the best windows from the galaxy of ingenious and painstaking displays sent in. The first prize (500*l.*) goes to Cardiff, Oxo as "The World's Foundation," being the centre of the scheme. An "Oxo Cottage," with the motto, "Hurrah! mother is making Oxo," secures the second prize (250*l.*); while the fourth prize (50*l.*) is for another somewhat similar display. King George V. signing the Royal Warrant for Oxo gains the third prize (100*l.*). Ice and snow scenes and windows designated as "All-British" seem to be the fashionable themes. Many competitors apparently fail to get higher awards from over-elaboration. Some of the windows represent a comparatively big expenditure of time and money.

BUSINESS CHANGES.

Notes for this section sent to the Editor should be authenticated, and must not be in the nature of advertisements.

BOOTS CASH CHEMISTS, LTD., are fitting up a double shop on the Broadway, Leigh-on-Sea, Essex.

MR. J. W. ROWE has purchased the business of Mr. T. Buckham, chemist, 35 High Street, Leominster.

MESSRS. WILLIAMSON & SON, chemists, Darlington, have removed their business to 9 High Row, in that town.

MESSRS. F. S. HIGGINS & CO., chemists, have opened new business premises at 86 and 88 High Street, Stevenage.

MR. A. HAYNES, chemist and druggist, has opened larger business premises at the corner of Bakewell Street and Werburgh Street, Derby.

THE business of Messrs. Pemberton & Malcolm, 3 High Road, Willesden Green, London, N.W., is being continued under the same firm name as before.

MR. J. W. SHIELDS, chemist and druggist, has taken over the business of Mr. D. H. Owles, chemist and druggist, at 570 Moseley Road, Birmingham.

MR. HENRY CAPPER has retired from the firm of Messrs. Thompson & Capper, Manesty Buildings, College Lane, Liverpool, as from February 1. The sole partners now are Mr. S. J. Capper and Mr. Edwin Thompson.

MR. WALTER S. CLARK, Ph.C., A.C.G.I., has taken over the business, at 81 George Street, Luton, lately carried on by Mr. Horace E. Cocker, Ph.C., who is retaining the business which he has established in Dunstable Road, Luton.

THE firm of Walker & Skinner, chemists and druggists, 67 King Street, Stirling, has been dissolved as at March 31. of mutual consent, by the retirement of Mr. John Skinner. Mr. John Walker will continue the business in his own name and on his own account, and he will discharge the liabilities.

MESSRS. MANN & BISHOP, Dunster House, Mincing Lane, London, E.C., in announcing the death of their senior partner, Mr. Albert Mann, state that the business will be continued as heretofore by the remaining partner, the family and relatives of the deceased maintaining their financial interest.

THE business of Mr. W. O. Smith, chemist and druggist, West Street, Fareham, has been acquired by Mr. F. G. Foster, chemist and dentist, Lake Road, Portsmouth. Mr. Smith opened this pharmacy in 1897, having previously been in business at Titchfield for eighteen years. He also started an aerated water factory at Havant in 1900.

WILLS PROVEN.

MR. FRANCIS BARNITT, "Woodside," Larkhill, Worcester, a member of the firm of Messrs. Lea & Perrins, sauce manufacturers, left estate valued at 118,401*l.* gross, with net personalty 114,497*l.*

MR. HENRY WILLIAM ROYLE, of St. Albans, Walm Lane, Cricklewood, London, N.W., and 26 Upper Thames Street, E.C., managing director of Messrs. Ingram & Royle, Ltd., who died on January 30, left estate valued at 2,572*l.* 10*s.* 3*d.* gross, with net personalty 243*l.* 10*s.* 7*d.* Probate of his will has been granted to Mr. Henry Ingram Royle, South Norwood Hill, S.E., and Mr. Philip Oliphant Royle, commercial traveller, of St. Albans, Walm Lane, Cricklewood.

TRADE REPORT.

The prices given in this section are those obtained by importers or manufacturers for bulk quantities or original packages. To these prices various charges have to be added, whereby values are in many instances greatly augmented before wholesale dealers receive the goods into stock, after which much expense may be incurred in garbling and the like. Qualities of chemicals, drugs, oils, and many other commodities vary greatly, and higher prices than those here quoted are charged for selected qualities of natural products even in bulk quantities. Retail buyers cannot, therefore, for these and other reasons, expect to purchase at the prices quoted here.

42 Cannon Street, London, E.C., April 6.

BUSINESS generally has been of a retail character so far as drugs are concerned, but the activity in chemicals which has been a predominant feature this year is well maintained. Interest has centred in the opium market this week, and with fair quantities purchased for American account the primary markets show a strong advance. Morphine makers have consequently raised their price of muriate powder by 4*d.* per oz. from lowest. Santonin has advanced a further 2*s.* 3*d.* Quicksilver is again lower in second-hands, and there is now a margin of 10*s.* Cod-liver oil is easier, and cream of tartar is lower. Bromides have been in improved demand from second-hands at full rates. Lemon oil and peppermint oil are unaltered. Sandalwood oil is firmer, and the higher rates are more general. Turmeric is very scarce and firm for Madras finger; turpentine has eased. Bark advanced slightly at Amsterdam last week, but quinine remains a very weak market. Cumin-seed is easier, and common canary-seed is lower. The principal changes are as under :

Higher	Firmer	Easier	Lower
Morphine Opium Santonin Turmeric	Ipecacuanha Sandalwood oil	Ammonia sulphate Cardamom-seed Coconut oil Cod-liver oil Cumin seed Shellac	Canary-seed (common) Cream of tartar Ginger (Cochin) Quicksilver (sec. hands) Turpentine

Cablegrams.

SMYRNA, April 3.—American buyers have come forward and are purchasing opium freely. Market is strong, and advancing at from 14*s.* 9*d.* to 15*s.* 6*d.* per lb., c.i.f. terms.

SMYRNA, April 4.—American buyers are coming forward freely, sales this week amounting to 180 cases, at from 16*s.* 6*d.* per lb. upwards.

BERGEN, April 6.—The cod-fishing at Lofoten continues; stormy weather prevails at Finmarken, but the prospects are fair. The market for finest non-congealing oil is easy at 160*s.* per barrel, c.i.f. terms.

NEW YORK, April 6.—Business in drugs is fair. Opium is 20*c.* dearer at \$5.35 per lb. for druggists'. Copaiba is also dearer at 42*c.* for Central and South American, and at 60*c.* per lb. for Para. Hydrastis is easier at \$3 per lb. Pareira brava steady at 55*c.* Menthol is firmer at \$4.50. Peppermint oil is easier at \$2.95 for so-called Wayne County in tins. Bromides are unchanged on the basis of 31*c.* for potassium.

AMSTERDAM, March 30.—At the auction of cinchona held here to-day 10,745 packages were offered, of which 9,933 packages sold at the average unit of 3.08*c.* per half kilo., against 3.03*c.* paid at the auctions on February 23. The following were the approximate quantities of quinine in the bark purchased by the factories: (1) The English and American factories, 12,655 kilos.; (2) the

Brunswick factory, 5,056 kilos.; (3) the Mannheim factory, 7,300 kilos.; (4) the Amsterdam factory, 3,146 kilos.; (5) the Frankfurt and Stuttgart factories, 2,735 kilos.; (6) the Maarsse factory, 5,771 kilos.; (7) various buyers, 12,470 kilos.

London Markets.

ANISEED is offering at 24*s.* 6*d.* to 25*s.* per cwt. for fair Russian on the spot, and sales of small lots have been made recently at these prices. Spanish is quoted 35*s.* per cwt.

ANISE OIL (STAR) is somewhat scarce on the spot at 4*s.* 11*d.* per lb. for "Red Ship."

BERGAMOT OIL.—An advice from Sicily, dated April 1, reports a very strong market, holders maintaining their prices, with demand active. Spot is quoted 16*s.* 6*d.*

BROMIDES.—From second-hands a good business has been done in potassium bromide at full prices, viz., 1*s.* 3*d.* to 1*s.* 3½*d.* per lb., as against the maker's price of 1*s.* 3½*d.* Second-hand stocks are gradually getting into smaller compass, and makers only sell for prompt delivery.

CAMPOR (REFINED).—Quiet, with sellers of Japanese slabs at 1*s.* 8½*d.* per lb. c.i.f. for July-August shipment. English bells are quoted from 2*s.* 1*d.* to 2*s.* 2*d.* per lb. as to quantity. In the drug auction 10 cases of Japanese refined, 1 oz. tablets, sold without reserve at from 1*s.* 9*d.* to 1*s.* 9½*d.* without discount. These prices show an advance of ½*d.* to ¾*d.* on those paid a fortnight ago in auction.

CANARY-SEED is quiet owing to lower offers from Turkey, and common qualities are cheaper, but the price of medium and good seed is maintained. Ordinary Morocco is worth 42*s.* to 43*s.* and Turkish on the spot 44*s.* to 45*s.* per quarter; good Morocco 47*s.* to 47*s.* 6*d.*, bold 52*s.*, and Spanish 52*s.* 6*d.* to 62*s.* 6*d.* for ordinary to fair and 65*s.* to 77*s.* 6*d.* for good to fine.

CARAWAY-SEED is steady at 23*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for good Dutch on the spot.

CHAMOMILES are in slightly improved demand at from 65*s.* to 75*s.* for fair to good white Belgian.

CINCHONA.—The exports from Java to Europe during March amounted to 1,493,000 Amst. lb., against 1,376,000 Amst. lb. in March 1910. The total shipments (January-March) amounted to 3,860,000 Amst. lb., against 3,451,000 Amst. lb. in 1910.

CLOVES.—Quiet, fair Zanzibar offering at 7½*d.* spot. March-May delivery has been sold at 7½*d.* to 7¾*d.*; for arrival January-March shipment is quoted 7½*d.* buyers, and September-November has been sold at 6½*d.* c.i.f., d/w.

COD-LIVER OIL is easier, agents' quotations having been reduced in several directions, the range of finest new oil being from 165*s.* to 170*s.* per barrel, c.i.f. terms, and for 1910 oil 155*s.* c.i.f. is wanted; spot is offered at 160*s.*

Our Bergen correspondent writes on April 3 that owing to stormy weather the output of last week was not so good as that of the foregoing week. To-day's report gives the following figures:

	1908	1909	1910	1911
Catch of cod (millions) ...	30.2	33.1	28.9	28.2
Yield of c.l.o. (hect.) ...	42,900	37,400	24,800	20,000
Livers for "raw" oils (hect.)	9,700	9,200	8,300	4,500

On the market business is very limited, at falling prices, however. The holders of dearer oil, produced at the commencement of the fishing, are not offering, but the oil produced during the last week is cheaper, the prices for livers paid to the fishermen being more reasonable, and of this oil offers are on the market at cheaper rates. Calculating on to-day's price for unrefined cod-liver oil, finest new non-congealing should be obtainable at about 163*s.* 6*d.* per barrel. (See cable for to-day's price.) The total exports from Norway up to the end of March amount to 8,400 barrels, against 9,200 barrels at the same date of 1910.

COPPER SULPHATE is easier, ordinary Liverpool brands offering at 19*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton for prompt delivery and May-June at 19*l.* 5*s.* to 19*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*

CORIANDER-SEED is firm at 16*s.* 6*d.* per cwt. for weathered Morocco, 19*s.* for bright wormy, and 21*s.* 6*d.* for bright sound. Russian is offering at 16*s.* per cwt.

CREAM OF TARTAR.—Prices are lower in one direction, 98-per-cent. powder offering at from 95*s.* to 96*s.* per cwt.,

but in other directions small sales are claimed to have been made at previous quotations.

CUMIN-SEED is easier at 30s. per cwt. for Morocco and 36s. for good Malta with little demand.

DILL-SEED is worth 11s. per cwt. for fair East Indian on the spot.

FENUGREEK-SEED is quiet but steady at 8s. per cwt. for weathered Morocco and 10s. 6d. for good bright.

GENTIAN.—Fair quantities have arrived on this market; 22s. 6d. is the spot price. In the drug auction 20 bales French were held at 22s. per cwt. for very coarse and damp.

GINGER.—Cochin at auction was cheaper, 379 bags being offered, of which 165 sold at 40s. to 40s. 6d. for hard brown Liberian character, and rather lean at 31s. 6d. to 32s. Bold and medium brown rough was bought in at 55s., and small to bold washed at 51s. per cwt.

GUINEA GRAINS.—Two bags of fair realised 95s. per cwt.

LEMON OIL is unaltered on the basis of from 4s. 2d. to 4s. 3d. per lb., c.i.f. An advice from Palermo, dated April 1, states that a slight reaction has taken place, as some weak holders and producers are more inclined to sell. Foreign buyers have been less interested, and local buyers have shown less insistence now that urgent requirements have been covered.

LINSEED is offering at 75s. 6d. per quarter for good clean Russian.

MENTHOL.—Rather more inquiry is reported and business has been done in Kobayashi at from 15s. to 15s. 3d. per lb. spot; for April-May shipment second-hand sellers quote 15s. c.i.f. and 14s. 6d. has been refused.

MORPHINE.—In consequence of the advance in opium, the makers of morphine salts have advanced their prices by about 4d. per oz. from their lowest rates, and now quote from 7s. 6d. to 7s. 8d. for hydrochloride powder as to quantity.

OPIMUM.—It will be seen from our Smyrna cables that the market there is strong and advancing. American buyers have come forward more freely, sales amounting to about 200 cases. On the spot sales were made early in the week at 14s. 3d., subsequently 15s. was paid, and 15s. 6d. is now asked, this applying to Smyrna druggists. In view of the advance sellers are not keen, and some ask 15s. 6d.

Writing on March 14, a Smyrna correspondent states that last week's advance stopped all inquiry from consumers; nevertheless, owing to confirmed news regarding the crop, speculators have been active and secured 64 cases of Karahissar t.q. at from 14s. 9d. to 15s. 3d. Under the best weather conditions henceforward, the opinion is now prevalent that the outturn of the crop will not exceed 4,000 cases, but there are still many risks ahead. Any material decline cannot, therefore, be hoped for.

Writing on March 25, a Smyrna correspondent states that all the week the market has been active, principally on speculative account. All the smaller lots on sale were taken up. According to the news received from day to day, the damage caused by the cold is becoming more evident, and holders are showing great reserve, not only refusing to sell, but buying up such lots as outside speculators are prepared to sell. The sales amount to 72 cases, including 68 cases extra Karahissar at up to pts. 141, or 15s. 6d. per lb. c.i.f. for 11½ per cent. morphine, of which 65 were for speculation.

PEPPER (BLACK) is firm, greyish to fair Singapore offering at 4½d. to 4¼d. spot; for arrival a good business has been done, comprising April-June shipment at 4½d. to 4½d., and June-August at 4½d. to 4½d.; large sales of Lampung have also been made.

PEPPER (WHITE).—Privately the market is firmer. Singapore being quoted 7d. per lb., and for arrival sales include 25 tons April-June at 6½d. and June-August at 6½d. c.i.f. d/w. At auction 231 bags offered and 40 sold at 6½d. for barely fair.

PEPPERMINT OIL is quiet and unaltered, Japanese dementholised offering at from 7s. 3d. to 7s. 4½d. per lb. on the spot; American H.G.H. at 14s. 9d., and Wayne County at from 12s. 3d. to 12s. 6d. per lb.

QUICKSILVER.—There is now a margin of 10s. per bottle between the first and second hand price, the quotations being 9l. 5s. and 8l. 15s. per bottle respectively, the latter price having been paid.

SANDALWOOD OIL still tends towards advancement, English distilled offering at 11s. 6d. per lb.

SANTONIN.—The makers announce a further advance of 2s. 3d. per lb.; quotations now ranging from 44s. 6d. to 49s. per lb. net, the lower quotation being for two cwt. in one delivery.

SHIELLAC is quiet and easier, fair TN Orange offering at 72s. per cwt. on the spot, and April-May shipment has been sold at 70s. c.i.f. Futures have been quiet, the sales including May delivery at 72s. 6d., August at 74s., and October at 76s. per cwt.

SOY is quiet and unaltered at from 1s. 3d. to 1s. 3½d. per gallon, duty paid.

THYMOL is offered at 3s. 11d. per lb. net.

TURMERIC.—Madras finger is very firm and supply small, good selling in a retail way at 31s. per cwt. Higher prices are asked for Cochin split bulbs, holders quoting 16s. 6d., and for finger 21s. has been paid.

TURPENTINE.—The more liberal receipts at American shipping ports is accountable for last week's decline; since when the market has been nominal, closing at 68s. per cwt.

WAX, Japan, continues very quiet, good squares offering at 43s. 6d. spot, and 41s. 6d. per cwt. c.i.f.

London Drug-auctions.

Although no further auctions will be held for a month, very little vitality was shown to-day, and the bulk of the offerings was bought in. Cape aloes was not offered, and a parcel of Curaçao gourds was mostly bought in at full prices. Socotrine in kegs is plentiful and sells slowly. Buchu leaves were dull of sale, but sellers did not give way. Sumatra benzoin, although in rather better supply, sells at very full prices. Mysore cardamoms sold at rather higher figures, but decorated seed was 1d. easier. Calumba is steady. Dragon's blood was neglected, and for Siam gamboge in pipe firm rates were paid, while Saigon sold at a sacrifice for common quality. Honey sold at steady rates, and for ipecacuanha a slight advance was paid, there having been a better private demand. Myrrh is without interest, and for rhubarb the tendency is about steady. No grey Jamaica sarsaparilla offered, but native Jamaica, although catalogued in quantity, only partly sold on a weak market. Tinnevely senna showed no alteration, the bulk of the lots being in second-hands. Beeswax was quite neglected. The following table shows the amount of goods offered and sold:

Offered		Sold		Offered		Sold	
Aconite	20	...	0	Dill-seed	67	...	0
Albumen	7	...	0	Dragon's blood.....	36	...	0
Aloes—				Elemi	40	...	0
Cape	3	...	3	Ergot	7	...	0
Curaçao (gourds) 552	...	163		Eucalyptus oil.....	12	...	0
Socotrine (kegs) 32	...	0		Gamboge	25	...	20
Zanzibar	21	...	3	Gentian	20	...	0
Ambergris (tin) ...	1	...	0	Guarana	1	...	0
Ammoniacum	25	...	0	Guinea grains	2	...	2
Antimony (cr.) ...	30	...	10	Gum acacia	7	...	1
Annatto-seed	57	...	0	Gurjun balsam			
Areca	8	...	8	(drms)	30	...	10
Asafoetida	38	...	0	Honey—			
Bael-fruit	5	...	5	Hayti	39	...	24
Balsam (Peru)	2	...	0	Jamaica	49	...	49
Benzoin—				N. Z.	2	...	1
Palembang	14	...	0	Jalap	9	...	6
Sumatra	170	...	52	Ipecacuanha—			
Buchu	63	...	3	Cartagena	3	...	0
Calumba	94	...	41	Matto Grosso ...	7	...	4
Camphor (Jap. ref.) 10	...	10		Minas	9	...	0
Canella alba	10	...	0	Kino	4	...	0
Cannabis indica ...	16	...	0	Lime-juice.....	5	...	*5
Cardamoms & seed 289	...	166		Lime oil	4	...	1
Cascara sagrada ...	382	...	0	Mastic	2	...	0
Cascarilla	43	...	0	Myrrh	26	...	2
Cashew-nuts	14	...	0	Olibanum	49	...	0
Cinchona	40	...	25	Orange-peel	19	...	0
Cinnamon oil	13	...	0	Orchella-weed	78	...	0
Civet	5	...	0	Papain	3	...	0
Coca-leaves	9	...	1	Papaw-juice	3	...	0
Colocynth	6	...	0	Patchouli-leaves ...	13	...	*5
Cubebs	25	...	0	Rhatany	4	...	0
Cumin-seed	50	...	0	Rhubarb (China)...	55	...	6
Cuscuta	13	...	0	Rose-petals	1	...	0
Cuttlefish-bone ...	287	...	0	Rouge et noir beans	2	...	0

* Sold privately.

Offered Sold		Offered Sold	
Salep	9 ... 0	Tonka beans.....	1 ... 1
Sarsaparilla—		Tragacanth	8 ... 0
Guatemala char.	8 ... 0	Turneric	12 ... 0
Honduras	4 ... 0	Wax (bees')—	
Native Jam.	38 ... 13	Benguela	33 ... 0
Senna and pods—		China	19 ... 0
Alex.	33 ... 0	East Indian	60 ... 0
Tinnevely.....	99 ... 77	Jamaica	39 ... 0
Squill	79 ... 0	Madagascar	200 ... 3
Sicklae	85 ... 0	Morocco	2 ... 0
Strophanthus	10 ... 0	Spanish	26 ... 0
Tamarinds	81 ... 0	Zanzibar	6 ... 0
Tartaric acid	15 ... 0	Witch hazel ext.	9 ... 0

ACONITE.—Japanese was limited at 32s. 6d. per cwt.

ALOES.—A parcel of 552 gourds offered, of which 160 sold at 50s. per cwt. for small to medium gourds of fair liver; for good livery in small to bold gourds 70s. was wanted, a bid of 67s. 6d. being refused; three packages of pieces and empty and broken gourds sold at from 17s. 6d. to 20s. Of Cape, three cases only offered, and sold at 26s. for fair broken seconds, loose collected, and at 34s. 6d. for fair part livery. Of Socotrine in kegs 25 packages were offered, but nothing sold; 77s. 6d. per cwt. will buy good hard hepatic. Of Zanzibar aloes in cases 20 offered and three sold without reserve at 9s. per cwt., if pay charges, for common black strainings. The value of East Indian skin aloes is from 65s. to 72s. 6d. per cwt., and business has been done lately at these figures.

ANTIMONY.—Ten cases of Chinese crude sold at 17l. per ton.

ARECA.—Eight bags ordinary Ceylon sold at 19s., and a single bag of wormy pickings went at 14s. per cwt.

BAEL-FRUIT.—Five bags fair dried slices sold at 1½d. per lb. subject.

BALSAM PERU.—Two cases of direct import from Acajutla were limited at 8s. 2d. per lb.

BENZOIN has been in better demand, at well maintained prices. Previous to the auction 20 cases of the catalogued lots had been sold. Good Sumatra seconds well packed with small to medium white almonds sold at from 3l. to 8l. 2s. 6d. per cwt., and for ordinary seconds with larkly sides 6l. 7s. 6d. was paid. Fair seconds sold at 7l. 5s., at which business has been done privately. Fourteen cases Palembang, mostly drossy thirds, were bought in at from 77s. 6d. to 85s. per cwt.

BUCHU.—Quiet. The only sale referred to three small bags of good short-broad green at 3s. 9d. per lb., subject to sellers' approval. Eleven bales of usual size were limited at 3s. 9d. also. Fair greenish ovals offer at 1s. 10d., very stalky at 1s. 8d., and longs at 1s. 3d. per lb. The usual Cape boat brought four bales this week.

CALUMBA.—Steady. Eight bags of good thick yellowish washed round sorts sold without reserve at 32s. per cwt., and of 86 bags of a protected parcel 33 sold at 36s. for fair yellowish natural sorts, and from 35s. to 26s. for rough and part stemmy brown sorts. The parcel was said to be all more or less scented with naphthalene.

CANNABIS INDICA.—Two cases of fair Bombay tops were limited at 5s. 3d., which is the price asked privately.

CARDAMOM sold at full to firmer rates, but decorticated seed was 1d. per lb. cheaper: the following rates were paid: Indian from Tuticorin, extra bold good pale, 3s. 4d.; medium and bold pale, 2s. 10d. to 2s. 11d.; small and medium pale, 2s. 6d. to 2s. 7d.; splits and pickings, 1s. 10d. to 2s. 3d. Mangalore character, bold round palish, 3s. 2d.; bold medium do., 2s. 5d.; reddish, 2s. to 2s. 3d. per lb. Ceylon-Mysore, good bold palish to pale, 3s. 1d. to 3s. 4d.; medium and bold palish to pale, 2s. 9d. to 2s. 11d.; small and medium palish to pale, 2s. 3d. to 2s. 5d.; bold splits, 2s. 1d. to 2s. 3d.; pickings, 1s. 5d. to 1s. 9d.; grey to fair plantation seed, 2s. 2d. to 2s. 3d.; good dark Bombay seed, 2s. 2d.; Alleppy, greenish and brown, mixed, were held at 1s. 11d.

CASCARA SAGRADA.—In auction 100 bags of 1910 crop were limited at 37s. for fair, slightly mossy bark, and in another instance 282 bags of 1907 crop were limited at 38s.

CINCHONA.—A parcel of 20 bales mixed Guayaquil bark sold at from 7d. to 7½d. per lb. for sound and 5d. for

country-damaged, while 4 bales good silvery Guayaquil sold at 1s. 1d. Twenty bales of Cartagena were offered, and 5 sold at 3d. for thick flat.

CINNAMON OIL.—The offerings included 2 cases Ceylon bark bought in at 1s. 2d. per oz., and 11 cases Ceylon leaf bought in at 2½d. per oz.

COCA-LEAVES.—A single case of fair Ceylon-Huamco sold at 1s. 5d.; two bags of Java green siftings were bought in at 1s. per lb. Five cases common brown Ceylon were held at 9d.

CUFFES.—Several parcels were limited at 7l. 5s. per cwt., at which sales have been made recently.

DRAGON'S-BLOOD.—Although a moderate quantity was on offer, no fine offered, the bulk consisting of ordinary dull to middling bag-shaped Singapore lump, which was bought in at from 6l. 5s. to 6l. 15s. per cwt. Fair seedy virgin lump was bought in at 8l. 10s. Six cases of *Reeds* were limited at 10l. 10s. per cwt. for fair.

GAMBOGE.—Steady. Ten cases of Siam pipe, slightly blocky, and of good bright orange fracture sold at 13l., and a further 10 cases of common mixed Saigon, of mostly dark fracture, sold without reserve at from 31s. to 32s., being cheap.

GURJUN OIL.—Ten drums from Penang sold at 4½d. per lb.

HONEY was unaltered: 15 barrels Jamaica realised from 27s. to 29s. for brown setting to fair palish liquid, and for 34 kegs common fermented 18s. was paid without reserve. Six packages of Hayti sold at from 29s. to 30s. for palish set, and a case of yellow New Zealand realised 24s. without reserve.

IPECACUANHA was about 4d. per lb. higher than at the previous sale, and about steady with prices paid in the interim. Four bales fully fair bright natural Matto Grosso sold at 7s. 10d., and for ordinary lean partly greyish 8s. was wanted, the price of the two brokers who offered this description being irregular. This also applied to Minas, good being obtainable at 7s. 5d., but in the other instance 7s. 9d. was wanted for common. Privately a very fair business has been done during the week, up to 7s. 9d. having been paid for Matto Grosso. France has lately appeared as a buyer on this market.

JALAP.—Six bags of 10.25 per cent. (Harrison's analysis) sold without reserve at 1s. 3d. per lb. net, no discount.

KINO.—Four barrels ordinary Zanzibar grain were bought in at 1s. 6d.

LIME OIL.—A single case of West Indian distilled sold at 1s. 3d.; good hand-pressed was limited at 5s. 3d. per lb.

MYRRH.—Two bales of small dusty siftings sold without reserve at 37s. per cwt., and 7 bags of small clean Somali-land sorts were retired at 55s. per cwt.

OLIVANUM.—A parcel of 49 cases dusty siftings was retired at 22s. per cwt.

ORANGE-PEEL.—Fifteen cases of Tripoli strip, old and new crop mixed, were bought in at from 7d. to 10d. per lb.

PAPAW-JUICE.—Three cases of fair brown Ceylon crumbs were bought in at 11s. per lb., a bid of 9s. being refused.

PATCHOULI-LEAVES.—Five bales from Penang sold at 4½d. per lb.

RHUEARB.—Steady. A case of good medium Shensi pickings sold at 1s. 3d., and a further three cases of rather better at 1s. 5d. for three-quarters good pinky fracture. Two cases medium round Canton with three-quarters fair pinky fracture realised 11d. Bold flat High-dried with three-quarters good pinky fracture was limited at 10½d., and small flat at 9½d. per lb.

SALEP.—Fair quality was limited at 2s. per lb.

SARSAPARILLA.—No genuine grey Jamaica offered, and privately it is scarce and wanted. Native-Jamaica was plentiful, market being weak. Thirteen bales sold, including fair Native-Jamaica red, at 11d., duller ditto at 8d., and common grey at 6d. to 7d. per lb. Eight serons of Guatemala character were bought in at 8d. per lb., and for Crown F.G. Honduras 1s. 3d. was the retail price.

SENNA was unaltered and only partially selling, including small common specky Tinnevely at from 1d. to 1½d.,

middling greenish at 2*d.*, and fair bold greenish at 3½*d.* per lb.; very dark to fair *Pods* sold at from 1½*d.* to 2½*d.*

TAMARINDS.—Two lots E.I., comprising 81 casks in all, were bought in at 12*s.* 6*d.* per cwt.

TARTARIC ACID.—Fifteen casks of apparently wine-damaged, mostly powdered, were offered on account of whom it may concern, and a bid of 6½*d.* per lb. is to be submitted. Privately the market remains flat at from 1*s.* 0½*d.* to 1*s.* 0¾*d.* for foreign, and 1*s.* 1¾*d.* for English.

TONKA BEANS.—A single bag of ordinary Para sold at 9*s.* 2*d.* per lb.

WAX (BEES) was extremely slow of sale. A parcel of 200 packages of mostly good brown Madagascar block was bought in, 7*l.* 3*s.* 9*d.* being wanted; three bags of dark were taken at 6*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* Fair Zanzibar block was limited at 7*l.* No Jamaica was disposed of publicly, from 7*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* being wanted, as to quality. Dullish bleached Calcutta was limited at 7*l.*, and unbleached at 6*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.*

Manchester Chemical-market.

April 4.

In heavy chemicals, previous rates are about maintained on home account, and a slight improvement is to be met with in the shipping department. For prompt delivery, bleaching-powder is quiet at from 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* per ton, softwood casks on rails at works, and on contract, 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* per ton. Caustic soda is unchanged. Crystal carbonate is in easy request at 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, in 2-cwt. bags, on rails. Soda crystals and bicarbonate of soda are steady. Soda ash, 58 per cent., is quiet at 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton in bags on rails at works. Borax in better request. There is a fair demand for pot and pearl ashes, but stocks continue limited. Sulphur maintains an upward tendency, and is in good inquiry; flowers, 8*l.* 10*s.* per ton in 2-cwt. bags; roll, 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* in 3-cwt. barrels; rock, 5*l.* 5*s.* per ton in 3-cwt. bags; recovered, 4*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* to 5*l.* per ton on rails at works. Cream of tartar and acids are on the easy side. White sugar of lead is rather scarce at 24*l.* per ton. Brown acetate of lime is easier at 6*l.* 10*s.* to 6*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.* per ton, and grey 8*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 9*l.* per ton. In sulphate of copper, re-sale parcels offered on export account are reported cleared, and the outlook is uncertain. There is little or no change to report on last week's prices, but they rule in buyers' favour. In coal-tar products there is a quieter feeling. Sulphate of ammonia is slow at 13*l.* 10*s.* to 13*l.* 11*s.* 3*d.* per ton on rails Manchester. Carbolic acid, both crude and crystals, and benzols remain at about last week's figures.

Heavy Chemicals.

At all centres of the heavy chemical market a good volume of business is being transacted, and the tone of the market is very steady. Both home and export trade seem on the increase, and consequently values are for the most part well maintained.

SULPHATE OF AMMONIA.—The easier tone referred to in this market last week has continued, and prices are again lower. Inquiries on forward account are somewhat more numerous, but there does not seem to be much business actually completed. Present nearest figures: Beekton, 25 per cent. ammonia guaranteed, prompt, 13*l.* 12*s.* 6*d.*; London terms, prompt, 13*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 13*l.* 5*s.*; Leith, April, 14*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 14*l.* 5*s.*; Liverpool, 14*l.*; and Hull, 14*l.*

ALKALI PRODUCE.—A good average trade in both main and miscellaneous products is being done, and mostly at late rates. Bleaching-powder in fair request at 4*l.* 15*s.* to 5*l.* prompt, and 4*l.* 2*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* for softwood casks free on rails forward. Caustic soda is good export demand. Export, 76 to 77 per cent., 10*l.*; 70 per cent., 9*l.* 5*s.*; and 60 per cent., 8*l.* 5*s.*; with home-trade figures 7*s.* 6*d.* to 10*s.* per ton more. Ammonia alkali steady at 4*l.* to 4*l.* 5*s.* per ton in bags free on rails. Soda crystals move steadily at 50*s.* to 52*s.* 6*d.* per ton in bags free on rails. Salteake in heavier request at 42*s.* 6*d.* Bicarbonate of soda 5*l.* to 6*l.* per ton f.o.b. according to packages. Chlorates of potash and soda 3½*d.* to 3¾*d.* per lb. Yellow prussiates of potash and soda 4½*d.* and 3*d.* per lb. respectively. Hypsulphite of soda, ordinary crystals in casks, 5*l.* to 5*l.* 10*s.* per ton, and in 1-cwt. kegs 5*l.* 15*s.* to 7*l.* 15*s.* per ton according to quality and quantity. Silicates of soda, 140° TW, 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.*; 100° TW, 3*l.* 17*s.* 6*d.* to 4*l.* 7*s.* 6*d.*; and 70° TW, 3*l.* 10*s.* to 4*l.* according to quality, quantity, and destination.

Continental Drug and Chemical Markets.

ACETIC ACID.—Sharp competition has resulted from the number of producers who have taken up this article. Prices are much depressed, and it will depend on the raw material

whether any alteration is made in one direction or the other.

CARNAUBA WAX is very dull, partly owing to forced sales and absence of demand for consumption. Prices asked for grey qualities vary between m.310 and m.315 per 100 kilos., but only small quantities are offered. Brazil appears to be little influenced by the dullness of the European markets.

CEVADILLA is quieter, though for shipment higher prices are being asked, with offers scarce.

DEXTRIN attracts little interest; the home consumption is not active and contract business is slow. The quotation for first quality ex works is m.27 to m.28 per 100 kilos.

London Drug Statistics.

THE following statistics are compiled from information supplied by public warehouses. They relate to the receipts and deliveries of some of the leading drugs from and into the London public warehouses for the month of March, and to the stocks on March 31. As the figures are collated several days before the close of the month, they are only approximate in some instances.

	March		Stocks		1911	
	Landed	Delivd.	1911	1910	Imprtd.	Delvd.
Aloes.....cs. etc.	289	229	1,237	762	618	604
".....gounds	—	268	799	1,575	628	1,334
Anise, star.....cs.	—	3	4	—	—	26
Arrowroot.....pkgs.	821	709	4,490	4,843	3,120	2,472
Balsams.....cs.	—	60	329	312	—	99
Culmba.....bgs.	91	38	148	58	183	189
Camphor.....pkgs.	6-5	662	779	1,758	2,338	2,750
Cardamoms.....	325	300	705	2,067	9-5	965
Cascar sagrada tons	30	12	381	439	52	41
Cinchona.....pkgs.	178	723	4,201	4,508	1,4-3	1,711
Cocoon indies.....	—	4	27	247	—	62
Cochineal.....bgs.	112	178	159	32	1-2	123
Cubobs.....	11	20	187	95	17	66
Dragon's-blood pkgs.	494	225	1,801	1,859	1,378	656
Galls.....	—	—	—	—	—	—
Gums.....	—	—	4	4	—	—
Ammoniacum ..	77	106	282	315	225	322
Anhui ..	331	1,218	6,5-3	3,793	1,915	3,782
Arabic ..	401	199	837	174	588	422
Asafoetida.....	5-5	155	512	1,376	12-1	548
Benzoin.....	4-50	4,405	22,981	20,928	14,347	12-2-3
Copal.....	1,141	1,125	5,495	4,738	2,422	2,483
Damar ..	—	—	—	—	—	—
Galbanum ..	23	22	126	105	49	92
Gamboge ..	—	5	29	49	7	7
Guaiacum.....	46	39	3-3	3-4	129	141
Kauri.....tons net	—	—	40	39	—	1
Kino.....pkgs.	7	6	23	40	20	24
Mastic.....	15	39	4-8	301	213	80
Myrrh, E.I.....	2-8	27	511	186	374	152
Olibanum.....	212	137	1,313	422	837	342
Sandarac.....	1,7-9	1,7-1	3,399	3,106	4,298	4,162
Tragacanth.....	968	962	1,448	787	2,819	2,801
Indiarubber.....tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Ipecacuanha.....	6	17	42	138	18	77
Cartagena.....pkgs.	25	8	70	9	65	55
E.I.....	4	13	43	31	23	26
Matto Grosso ..	18	4	34	20	28	16
Mnas.....	177	42	204	1	214	51
Jalap.....bls.	22	81	101	904	22	507
Nux vomica.....pkgs.	—	—	—	—	—	—
Oils.....	—	40	2	26	15	67
*Aniseed, star.....cs.	20	21	32	48	40	21
*Cassia.....	38	24	27	6+	79	67
Castor.....pkgs.	110	222	375	205	414	442
Coconut.....tons	364	340	1,592	1,530	897	739
Olive.....pkgs.	—	—	—	5	—	—
Palm.....tons	4,687	6,981	236,361	215,836	26,562	20,591
Quinine.....lb.	50	60	532	555	173	128
Rhubarb.....cs.	92	9	368	541	216	290
Sarsaparilla.....bls.	113	447	2,322	1,231	897	1,537
Senna.....pkgs.	3,486	3,407	95,8-1	67,531	11,092	11,568
Shellac.....cs.	3	20	82	230	14	8
Turmeric.....tons	—	—	—	—	—	—
Wax.....	436	462	1,353	1,313	1,103	1,745
Bees'.....pkgs.	2	154	189	1,169	539	291
Vegetable.....cs.	—	—	—	—	—	—

* Stocks of essential oils at Smith's Wharf and Brewer's Quay are not included.

JAPANESE FACE-POWDER, or oshiroi, was first introduced into Japan by a Sakai merchant called Sowan Jeniya, who learnt how to prepare it from the Chinese, some four hundred years ago.



Memoranda for Correspondents.

All communications must be accompanied by the names and addresses of the writers, otherwise they cannot be dealt with. Queries by subscribers on dispensing, legal, and miscellaneous subjects connected with the business are replied to in these columns if they are considered to be of general interest.

Letters submitted for publication (if suitable) should be written on one side of the paper only. Their publication in "The Chemist and Druggist" does not imply Editorial agreement with the opinions expressed.

The late Dr. Attfield.

SIR,—May I correct a misprint in your appreciative notice of my late father's life-work in the *C. & D.*, March 25? In the verse with which it concludes the last line should read: "Unmurmuring to our bed of rest," not "murmuring," thus:

What is our duty here? To tend
From good to better, thence to best;
Grateful to drink Life's cup, then bend
Unmurmuring to our bed of rest.

Among my father's papers I find a note to the effect that the lines were written by an old British Association acquaintance and co-worker, Sir John Bowring; also that my father had chosen them himself for inscription on a memorial tablet.

Yours faithfully,

Ashlands, Watford.

MAY M. ATTFIELD.

The Rectified Spirit Licence.

SIR.—It has been a matter of some disappointment that, after prolonged negotiation with the Customs and Excise Department and the Treasury, clauses which were drafted for addition to the Revenue Bill, dealing with a special licence for wholesale druggists for the sale of spirit of wine, and dividing such sale for purely medicinal purposes from the sale of spirits for potable purposes, were not finally included in the Revenue Bill, owing to an unfortunate circumstance.

The clauses were in the first instance put down in the name of Mr. J. T. L. Brunner, but in his absence in the country they were taken charge of by Mr. W. S. Glyn-Jones, who in a letter to me gives the following explanation of the reason of their not being brought forward:

"After all my successful efforts to get first after the Government on the list, it was most annoying to me to come to grief over it. The amendment in front of it was discussed from four to nearly seven o'clock, and I sat in the House the whole time. After the Government amendment was carried, someone got up to move an amendment to it, and on going to the Speaker he told me he had three written amendments to the Government clause which he thought would take some time, and that I would be safe in going out for a cup of tea. I was back in six minutes, and the Speaker told me the amendments had fallen through, and that he had had to call on me immediately, and as I was not there the amendment could not be taken, and by the rules of the report stage no one but myself could have moved it. Mr. Hobhouse's secretary then asked me to put it down for next day in the name of the Government, which was the only chance of its being reached. I did so, but was very surprised to learn next day that it did not appear on the notice paper."

I am informed that the Secretary of the Treasury has stated that the Government will now embody these clauses in the Revenue Bill, but that the amount of the licence will be 15*l.* 15*s.* in place of 10*l.*

Mr. Glyn-Jones desires to express through me his regret at the misunderstanding, and I am assured by all my Parliamentary friends that he took all precautions which it should have been necessary to take, although this naturally does not lessen the annoyance and disappointment.

I am hopeful that these clauses may become law in the new Revenue Bill, and thus establish a principle which I have strongly advocated for some years past—namely, a recognition of the different purposes to which spirit of wine

may be put, and especially recognising the necessity of its use for the satisfactory preparation of certain medicines.

I am, faithfully yours,

Southwark, S.E.

JOHN C. UMNEY.

Hypnotics in Advertising.

SIR,—I do not fancy that "Xrayser" is right in his hypothesis of the power of the hypnotic method of advertising. Supposing "Xrayser" wished to sell, let us say, some fish. Would he achieve his purpose by repeating on all occasions the phrase, "Fish is sustaining," or would he seek to show why fish is more sustaining, nourishing, or cheaper than meat? I am convinced that the latter course would bring better results, it is better salesmanship. Advertising is salesmanship on paper. Let us study another aspect of the "hypnotic" method of advertising. The prospective customer who has been "hypnotised by a phrase" into asking for an article more easily falls a prey to the substituter than he who has imbibed reasons why he should buy a particular article. In the first case the customer asks for a thing without "consciously willing" to do so; a skilful counterman shows him reasons why his own article is the better one, and makes a sale of his own preparation. In the second case the "reason why" copy of the advertiser has created in the mind of the customer a strong impression of superiority hard to overcome.

Yours faithfully,

Ealing.

G. PARKHOUSE.

The Chronicle of Infusions.

SIR.—The following fragment may interest Xrayser II. and those who support him on the question of infusions:

1. Who is he whom the Physician delighteth to honour? He that hath clean finger-nails and a well-brushed coat, and who standeth before him like a man:

2. Who giveth his best work in return, whose drugs are of the best, and who useth no short cuts to impair their quality.

3. And behold! the patients shall come miles to this man at the word of the physician, and the man shall prosper exceedingly.

4. But the Sons of Pharmacy were narrow of mind and desired not the honour of physicians;

5. Rather, said they, let us try to do their work, for do not many of them rob us and our families by doing our work?

6. Thus did strife arise when there ought to have been peace, and discord where there might have been harmony.

7. And the Sons of Medicine looked down upon the Sons of Pharmacy, and despised them.

And, one might add, served them right!

Yours,

PHARMAKOS. (253/56.)

"Are References any Use?"

SIR,—I do not ask this question in the language of the modern "catch-penny" placard. I merely suggest that a consideration of the subject may be of interest to at least three sections of your readers, viz.: (1) chemists who aspire to open a branch shop; (2) chemists who have one or more; and (3) chemists who have given up running a branch shop. One of the very earliest of my recollections is the worry occasioned my father, the founder of our business, by being "let in" for about 200*l.* by frauds and felonies of a branch-manager. That takes us back nearly fifty years. In his anger my father was at considerable further expense to catch the gentleman; having done so he let him go scot-free for the sake of his wife and family—a very large one. To miss some interesting experiences in the course of a somewhat uneventful, not to say humdrum, career, I may say that I am an authority for the truth of the saying that "history repeats itself." I may mention, however, that during the past few years I have been the victim in as many as six cases in almost as few years where the "references" were for all practical purposes "false": that is, they varied from the case of the kind-hearted old gov'nor who couldn't put up with the alcoholic unreliability of an otherwise excellent assistant any longer, but wished to give him another chance, to the case of the cleverly planned, cunning, false reference confirmed by the accomplice. For the satisfaction of those who revel in statistics I may say of these—three were qualified men, two competent assistants, and one junior. And to save the time of possible critics I will state that I did not seek cheap men in a single case. I terminated these engagements very promptly, but in only two of the

cases referred to was I asked for a reference. In each of these I had to tell the melancholy truth about six times before the applications finally ceased. At the present time my solicitors and a private detective are making inquiries into another case. And while writing this I learn that "there now appears to be no doubt whatever that this gentleman has given an excellent reference, well knowing at the time of writing it that the beneficiary was charged with dishonesty quite recently by his employer." Now, Mr. Editor, that would appear to be a simple problem. Is it? If you shift the responsibility of deciding the question on to your readers, it will be "up to you," as the Americans say, to sort those who would temper justice with too much mercy from those who would adulterate justice with too much vengeance, as it is not given to all to weigh matters which affect their pockets as with amused indifference.

Yours faithfully,

MODERN CHEMIST. (253/54.)

The Educational Problem.

SIR.—As one who has qualified comparatively recently, and expects shortly to take an active part in the training of apprentices, I should like to record my thoughts on the educational problem. If the curriculum should come into operation as proposed in 1915, those starting their career under the new regulations would not be qualified for another three years, so we could not expect to be able to judge whether this system produced better pharmacists until 1920 at least. We must, then, look ahead and model the educational system to the future of 1920 rather than to the needs of to-day. Those of your correspondents who have advocated a "business training" have touched an important point. There are many capable pharmacists who have failed in business through lack of commercial knowledge. Pharmacy is becoming more of a business and less of a profession, and if we are to hold our own as competition increases, the business acumen of the pharmacist must be developed. Some have suggested lowering the standard of the preliminary examination, but I entirely disagree with this. One cannot build a house except on a solid foundation, and the student who cannot pass the simple "Prelim." as it now stands, could never successfully grapple with the subjects of the "Minor," and I firmly believe that this has been the cause of so many failures in the Minor examination. Book-keeping and general elementary science should be two of the "Prelim." subjects; and if elementary trigonometry were also taken, the examination would then conform to the requirements of the Spectacle-makers' Company, whose diploma is now taken by a great number of pharmacists. Apprentices should be registered compulsorily at a nominal fee from the date of their indentures and the "Prelim." be passed within three years from that date; credit to be given for certificates of other bodies, as at present, in the necessary subjects. I consider that an extended and divisible "Prelim." would be more adaptable than a curriculum and a divided "Minor."

Yours faithfully,

ARGON.

The Sale of Poisons.

SIR,—I note that "Xrayser II." (*C. & D.*, April 1, index folio 471) advises his readers to "ponder Mr. Gadd's sweeping, though not very lucidly, formulated proposals," which, he says, if carried out in conjunction with those of Dr. Tunncliffe, will close about half the chemists' shops in the country. For this latter statement, which is far more sweeping than anything ever put forward by me, there is, in my opinion, absolutely no foundation, and in order to make this clear I should like to supplement your report by a brief statement of what my proposals were.

1. That the poisons schedule should be enlarged by the inclusion therein of all drugs the maximum medicinal dose of which does not exceed two grains for an adult.

Whatever other consequences this proposal would have, surely it would tend to increase the trade of chemists, not to decrease it.

2. That there should be some restriction put on the sale of certain habit-forming drugs, as is done in nearly all other civilised countries.

This would perhaps cause some slight diminution of sales, but of those of such a character as no pharmacist would desire to encourage, and on the other hand it would relieve chemists of a considerable amount of anxious responsibility.

3. That the provisions of the Apothecaries Act should not be too stringently enforced as regards the supplying of remedies by chemists to customers who stated what disease they were suffering or supposed themselves to be suffering from.

As Dr. Hawthorne said in the subsequent discussion, this would seem to be the only common-sense view of the question of counter-prescribing.

4. That all manufacturers of proprietary articles should be required to indicate the formula from which such are made by references on the label to standard works or other depositories of formulae.

Seeing that the trade in proprietary articles is the most unprofitable portion of a chemist's business, some restraint on it can hardly be detrimental, and would probably lead to increased sales of *bona fide* known, admitted and approved drugs.

5. That the vexed question of the repetition of prescriptions should be settled by an honourable understanding between medical men and pharmacists.

If this should lead to some slight diminution of trade, it would be more than counterbalanced by increased friendliness with medical men, which could not fail to be of substantial pecuniary value.

Yours faithfully,

Exeter, April 1.

WIPPEL GADD.

Notes and Queries.

SIR,—The answers and queries periodically contributed by Mr. William Duncan to the Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association are, I consider, the most useful of their kind. Mr. Duncan conveys his explanations clearly, concisely, and accurately, and in an unpretentious style gives us a fund of valuable information. Occasionally I differ from Mr. Duncan, but am quite ready to admit that I may be wrong. For example, in the zinc-chloride throat-pain discussed last week (index folio 483), Mr. Duncan plumps for insoluble zinc hydroxide as the explanation of the precipitate. I have always concluded that carbonate was formed. If I am not mistaken, recently-boiled distilled water gives a clear solution with pure zinc chloride, but exposure to the air promptly produces a precipitate. I prefer to clear this up and prevent its recurrence with a few drops of acetic acid, which is less harsh than hydrochloric. It is true that no appreciable disengagement of carbonic-acid gas takes place on the addition of the acid, but the amount of carbonate is so minute that effervescence would not be observed. With reference to the deposit in *lin. opii*, is it not possible that oleate of calcium may be present through the decomposition of the soap in the *lin. saponis*?

Yours faithfully,

SCOTTISH PHARMACIST. (91/19.)

Subscribers' Symposium.

For questions, answers, incidents, and interchange of opinions among "C. & D." readers.

Thoughts on Bad Debts.

When the chemists of a district are on neighbourly terms not only is there no reckless cutting indulged in, but each may have the benefit to be derived from his confrères' errors in exchange for his own confidences. In this way a list can be prepared of those purchasers in the neighbourhood who dislike going through the necessary formality of discharging their accounts. Sometimes A is able to ring up his friends B and C and tell them that he just caught Mr. or Mrs. So-and-So a few moments ago attempting to walk off with a bottle of perfume that had not even been asked for. In other words, what the pharmacist learns in suffering he imparts, if not in song, at least in valuable advice to his friendly rivals; and B often feels, when he contemplates the names of a dozen individuals to whom he has not given credit, that his own little list of bad debtors has fulfilled a not unkindly mission after all.—*H. D.* (29/160.)

C

Legal Queries.

Consult the Legal Advice Section of "The Chemists' and Druggists Diary," 1911, p. 435, before writing about your difficulty.

N. D. (250/23).—The use of the title "Wholesale Druggists" by unregistered persons *bona-fide* trading as such, and not as retail druggists, is not interfered with by the Pharmaceutical Societies (see paragraph in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 439).

W. H. G. (250/3).—(1) It is legal to sell potassium binoxalate as salt of lemon. The binoxalates of all other soluble oxalates are covered by the provisions of Section 5 of the Poisons and Pharmacy Act, 1908 (see *C. & D.*, March 25, index folio 434).

C. K. B. (255/45).—It has been held that the mere labelling of an article of the nature, substance, and quality demanded by the purchaser does not relieve the seller of liability; he must make the purchaser cognisant of the fact before the sale is completed.

Suplico (258/38).—For the purposes of registration under the Pharmacy Acts it is not essential that an apprentice should be indentured, and your certified statement that your son has been engaged in the dispensing of medical prescriptions with you for three years suffices to enable him to enter for the Minor examination. You could, of course, as long as your son is in your employment, give him an apprenticeship certificate, or have indentures prepared to terminate at a time to come, but covering previous service. You should get this drawn up by a local solicitor.

Moses (258/39) and *Employer* (258/14).—Both these correspondents put the following question in regard to Irish pharmacy law: "On what grounds can the Pharmaceutical Society of Ireland refuse certificates of apprenticeship signed by a qualified partner in a limited company?" [This matter is controlled by the terms of the 1890 Amendment Act. The form of declaration required to be made by the applicant is set forth in Schedule C of the Act, and apprenticeship to an individual is obviously intended. Apprenticeship to a limited company is not apprenticeship within the meaning of the Act. See also the decisions under "Apprenticeship in Ireland" in the *C. & D. Diary*, p. 439.]

A. D. S. (250/27).—LANDLORD AND TENANT.—Our subscriber let a house at 191, a year as a dwelling for one of the municipal Corporation's servants. There was a verbal agreement by the Corporation to pay rent quarterly, and possession was taken on April 15. After some years three months' notice was received of the intention of the Corporation to give up possession. [Where a tenant enters a house in the middle of a quarter and by agreement pays a proportionate rent for the broken quarter and afterwards on the usual quarter-days the tenancy is deemed to commence with and notice to quit must be given to expire on the first of such quarter-days which follows his entry. In this case, as the Corporation took possession on April 15 and have paid rent on the usual quarter-days ever since, and nothing was said about notice when the agreement was entered into, we think it would be held that the Corporation are yearly tenants from June 24, and that our subscriber is entitled to half-year's notice to quit, expiring at the end of any one year of the tenancy. Under these circumstances we do not think the Corporation can determine the tenancy before June 24, 1912, by notice given on or before December 25, 1911.]

Salisbury (248/24).—A clause in a lease says: "The lessor will at all times during the said term keep the outer walls, drains, roof, and the outside generally of the said messuage, shop, and premises in proper and substantial repair." The front of the premises needs painting, especially the wood-work, which is in places decaying. The landlord contends that the clause does not include painting, but offers to pay for labour if "Salisbury" will pay for material (which would include a sheet of zinc needed for the cornice), although some time ago he wrote that the painting should be done later on. Nothing is mentioned in the lease about "Salisbury" having anything to do to the outside. Is the landlord correct, and if not, what position should "Salisbury" take up if the landlord persists in his contention? [We are of opinion that "Salisbury" is entitled to insist upon the landlord carrying out his covenant to keep the outside of the premises in proper and substantial repair, and if for that purpose it is necessary that the outside should be painted "Salisbury's" remedy is to sue the landlord in the county court for breach of the covenants contained in the lease. We think, however, he should consider his position well before he does this, as it is never wise to quarrel with one's landlord.]

Miscellaneous Inquiries.

We do not as a rule repeat information given in this section during the past twelve months. When references are given to past issues, these should be consulted. Back numbers for the past five years can generally be obtained from our office at the published prices. We do not undertake to analyse and report upon proprietary articles.

C. N. (254/44) and *C. K. B.* (265/67).—HAIR-RESTORER.—The quantities of lead acetate, precipitated sulphur, glycerin, and perfume in our issue of April 1 (index folio 493) should be in drachms, not ounces. We regret the printer's error.

Muc. Acac. (247/42).—The subjects of the Oxford Junior Local examination required for registration as a student of pharmacy in Great Britain are English, Latin, French or German (or any other modern foreign language), arithmetic, algebra, and Euclid.

H. B. B. (239/3).—AMYLIC ALCOHOL used in milk-analysis should be anhydrous and free from alcohol. Firms supplying pure chemicals will provide you with suitable material if you specify that it is for milk-analysis. Sulphuric acid used in milk-testing has a specific gravity of about 1.83.

Borax (257/74).—Glycerin does not appear to retard the action of lead and sulphur hair-restorer. All customers do not want a lot of glycerin in the lotion, and it is not desirable to use more than 1 in 20. You may add pilocarpine to the lotion, but it has very little influence in making the hair grow unless it is subcutaneously injected.

C. J. (246/32).—GINGER STARCH is fairly characteristic, the only one we know having any resemblance to it being curcuma starch, but the latter is considerably larger. Ginger-starch grains are usually sac-shaped, or ovoid and flattened, and more or less pointed at the end. The hilum is close to the point of extremity, and so eccentric as to be almost invisible. The smaller grains are frequently nearly circular. The characteristic appearance of ginger starch can be readily seen by mounting a few scrapings of Jamaica ginger under the microscope. Jamaica ginger possesses the largest starch-grains of the ginger group, but curcuma starch is at least half as large again.

Retrospect of Fifty Years Ago.

Reprinted from "The Chemist and Druggist," April 15, 1861.

The Electrolytic Test for Arsenic.

Professor Bloxam is engaged in an investigation having for its object the perfection of a method for detecting the poisonous metals by the decomposing action of the galvanic current. When a solution containing arsenious acid is mixed with dilute sulphuric acid and subjected to the action of the voltaic current, arseniuretted hydrogen is evolved at the negative terminal, and in this way very minute quantities of arsenious acid can be detected with great certainty, even in the presence of large quantities of organic matter, and without adding any material to the liquid which would interfere with its examination by other analytical processes. Arsenic acid does not respond to this test, and the presence of mercury interferes materially with the detection of the arsenic. The experiment is made in a U-shaped tube, one limb of which is closed with a perforated cork, through which passes a tube for the escape of the hydrogen and a strip of platinum foil connected with the zinc extremity of a Grove's battery of five cells; to this wire is attached a platinum plate, measuring about two inches by three-quarters of an inch, which is thrust down almost to the bottom of the U-tube; the other limb of this tube is left open for the escape of oxygen, and contains a similar platinum plate connected with the platinum extremity of the battery. At the commencement of each experiment the U-tube is charged with a fluid ounce of diluted sulphuric acid, and the solution to be examined then introduced. As soon as the closed limb is filled with hydrogen the drawn-out tube is heated, when the appearance of the well-known metallic mirror indicates the presence of arsenic. With arsenic acid no arseniuretted hydrogen is evolved, but the introduction of a few drops of solution of hydrosulphuric acid into the electrolytic cell causes its instant evolution. If antimony is present, it is precipitated as sulphide by the hydrosulphuric acid, and does not become reduced, as is proved by the immediate solubility of the metallic crust in solution of chloride of lime. In this way 0.01 grain of arsenious acid mixed with 1 grain of tartar emetic could be easily separated and identified, even when mixed with considerable quantities of food.

Incorporated Society of Pharmacy and Drug-store Proprietors.

The annual meeting was held at the Mitre Hotel, Manchester, on Wednesday, March 29, Mr. W. Huntrods (President) in the chair. There was an attendance of between forty and fifty members. The Chairman explained that the meeting had been postponed owing to illness.

ANNUAL REPORTS.

Mr. J. B. Clarkson (Treasurer) submitted a financial statement, which showed a surplus of 22l. 7s. On the motion of Mr. Whitaker (Accrington), seconded by Mr. Carter (Winsford), the accounts and the report of the Auditor (Mr. Fleming) were approved.

The Secretary (Mr. A. Dobson) also read a report, and referred to the membership of the Society, stating, in reply to inquiries from lapsed members, that a circular setting out the qualifications of membership and the objects of the Society will be sent out at an early date. On the motion of Mr. Whitaker, seconded by Mr. Whalley, the report was adopted.

PRESIDENTIAL ADDRESS.

Mr. Huntrods then addressed the meeting. In the course of his remarks he said:

"The Board of Trade twice refused to register the Society on account of legal and technical objections. Eventually it was passed in a form that is the nearest possible approach to a charter. It was realised that the articles should be passed in such a form that they would not only answer our present needs, but that they would satisfy our requirements for many years to come. The principal objects of the Society are to provide a central organisation for pharmacy proprietors, to set the standard and elevate the status of the members; to promote a system of training and education among the members in order to insure the efficient protection of the public; to provide for the members trade and legal advice on all matters appertaining to the successful carrying out of the business of a pharmacy proprietor, and to protect the interests of the members of the Society. The Council realise that the time has now arrived when the restrictions and limitations should be put upon retailers who are desirous of becoming members; on the other hand, we have not any desire to exclude anyone legitimately engaged at present in the drug-trade. . . . On and after July 1 restrictions will be placed on intending members, and in the year following it will be necessary for applicants not only to prove apprenticeship, but they will also be required to pass a practical and theoretical examination."

Mr. Huntrods also referred to the certificates which are issued, and stated that as a result of incorporation the Society is awakening a greater interest throughout the country. Continuing, he said:

"During the past year the number of inquiries dealt with has been greater than any previous year. With regard to legal matters the number of cases against the Society's members has been exceptionally low. Only three cases against our members have been taken up by the Pharmaceutical Society. Two of these have been successfully taken up by your Society. The third is in abeyance. Many members have been with alarm the agitation promoted by certain local chemists' associations in connection with the sale of spirituous preparations. Several of our members, having been mentioned by the local supervisor, and in some cases direct to headquarters, have written asking advice. In all cases we have advised them to ignore the caution, and to openly continue the sales. It is a remarkable fact that in spite of the warnings the authorities have not yet dared to take any action, being fully aware, no doubt, that they could not possibly sustain a case. The matter, if opened out, would involve many interesting and complex questions. At the time of the passing of the Spirit Act 1866 (*sic*) it distinctly states that the concession is made to chemists who have served a regular apprenticeship. We have at present a number of registered chemists, including Minor and Major men, who have not served a regular apprenticeship. I would also point out that the concession is made to chemists, not their assistants, clerks, and errand-boys. Assuming for a moment that it was established that we could not sell spirituous medicinal preparations, it is impossible to conceive for a moment that either the public or the Government would allow such a state of things to exist, which would throw obstacles in the way and

cause people to have to travel miles in very many instances in order to obtain spirituous medicines. Any further agitation in the matter might very possibly result in a new form of licence being issued which would apply to registered and unregistered chemists alike. We have taken advice on the matter—no, not from Mr. Jones—but from a legal M.P. much older and experienced in both legal and Parliamentary affairs than Mr. Jones. I need hardly add that we shall defend any action taken against members of the Society."

Mr. Huntrods expressed surprise that Pharmacists' Associations had not complained about proprietors of proprietary articles specially mentioning Boots and others as agents in their advertisements. This, he said, is giving Boots a distinct advantage over the larger body of retailers. He added that the Society had approached the principal advertisers, with the result that the whole lot have decided not to again specially mention Boots or other companies. He added some particulars of other work done by the Society.

A motion thanking the President for his deep interest in the work of the Society and for his address was carried with acclamation.

ELECTION OF OFFICE-BEARERS.

The following retiring members of the Council were re-elected: Mr. Kirkman, Mr. Barnet, Mr. Huntrods, and Mr. Clarkson. Mr. W. Huntrods was unanimously re-elected President, on the motion of Mr. Whalley, seconded by Mr. Crompton. On the motion of Mr. Crane, seconded by Mr. Wood, it was resolved that a presentation be made to Mr. Huntrods, in appreciation of his services to the Society and to mark the epoch reached by the incorporation of the Society. A subscription list was accordingly opened, Mr. Clarkson, 116 Elland Road, Leeds, being treasurer. Mr. Huntrods said he much appreciated the great honour conferred upon him by the proposal made. Mr. A. Dobson was reappointed Secretary. The Vice-Presidents and District Secretaries were re-elected. On the motion of Mr. Balshaw, seconded by Mr. Whalley, it was resolved that a branch of the Society be formed in Manchester and that a meeting be held immediately after Easter to take steps to carry this resolution into effect.

Nursing Exhibition.

THE fourth annual Nursing and Midwifery Exhibition, held at the Royal Horticultural Hall, Westminster, London, S.W., from April 4 to April 6 inclusive, shows a considerable advance in representative character and in brightness of display upon previous years. Messrs. ALLEN & HANEURYS, LTD., in their exceedingly neat display, include their foods and also nurses' requisites. Foods bulk very largely, those of MENLEY & JAMES, LTD. (glidine), GLAXO FOOD CO., and "JOHN BULL" FOODS, LTD., being particularly conspicuous and attractive. Other exhibitors of special food-products are the BRITISH DIAMALT CO., HORLICK'S MALTED MILK CO., MANHU FOOD CO., LTD. (diabetic foods and flaked cereals), MELLIN'S FOODS, LTD., A. ROEB & CO. (rusks), SAVORY & MOORE (peptonised preparations), NESTLE and ANGLO-SWISS CONDENSED MILK CO., and VIROL, LTD. A. WULFING and Co. devote their handsome central stand to displaying sanatogen, formamint, and albulactin. Meat extracts or essences are well represented by LIEBIG'S EXTRACT OF MEAT CO., BRAND & CO., LTD., and BOVRIL, LTD. CADBURY BROS.' stand for sampling their cocoa and chocolate is a picture in carved oak. Sanitary towels and accouchement-sets are the main specialities displayed by SOUTHALL BROS. & BARCLAY, LTD., ROBINSON & SONS, LTD., and the SANITARY WOOD WOOL CO., LTD. PARKE, DAVIS & Co., in their harmoniously blended display of Euthymol preparations, have heliotrope as the predominating tone of colour. BURROUGHS WELLCOME & Co. epitomise their elegant exhibit in a brochure on "Reliable Products for Nurses." Disinfectants are the principal features on the stands of the JEVES' SANITARY COMPOUNDS CO., LTD. (cyllin), NEWTON, CHAMBERS & Co., LTD. (izal), and CHAS. ZIMMERMANN & Co. (lysol and also radium treatment). EDWARD COOK & Co., LTD., specialise in their pretty display in savon, coronatia, and co-fectant, with a special

spray for the latter. Other exhibits interesting to chemists are OPPENHEIMER, SON & Co. (roboleine and cream of malt preparations), LEWIS & BURROWS (clinicals, protocals and nursing requisites), ANGLIER CHEMICAL CO., LTD., GARROULD'S (nurses' outfitters), CHAS. H. PHILLIPS' CHEMICAL Co. (milk of magnesia), the BAYER Co. (somalose and guaiacose), KOLYNOS, INCORPORATED (dental cream and atomizers), COLEMAN & Co. (Wincarnis), KEEN, ROBINSON & Co. (mustard, prepared barley and sinapisms), the "JELLOID" Co. (iron jelloids), C. OPPEL & Co. (Friedrichshall water), J. L. BRAGG, LTD. (charcoal and other biscuits), LAMONT, CORLISS & Co. (Mennens' toilet-powder), DENVER CHEMICAL MFG. Co. (antiphlogistine).

COMING EVENTS.

This section of the "C. & D." is reserved for advance notices of meetings or other events which are sent to the Editor by Wednesday of the week before the meetings, etc., occur.

Friday, April 7.

Westminster College of Chemistry and Pharmacy, Nelson Room, Bridge House Hotel, London Bridge, S.E., at 8 P.M. Football Club smoking concert.

Wednesday, April 12.

Edinburgh Chemists', Assistants', and Apprentices' Association, 36 York Place, at 9.15 P.M. Business meeting.

Manchester Pharmaceutical Association, Chemical Club Rooms, Victoria Hotel, at 7.30 P.M. Annual general meeting and election of officers.

Newcastle-on-Tyne Pharmacists' Association, Hôtel Métropole, West Clayton Street, at 8 P.M. Discussion on trade matters.

Thursday, April 13.

Croydon Pharmacists' Association, Greyhound Hotel, at 8 P.M. Demonstration of x-ray apparatus by Mr. D. P. Roberts.

Friday, April 14.

National Union of Assistant Pharmacists, Stork Hotel, Queen's Square, Liverpool, at 11.30 A.M. Annual meeting. Luncheon will be provided, and tickets (1s. 6d. each) may be had from Mr. E. S. Francis, Hon. General Secretary, 50 Grange Road, King's Heath, Birmingham.

FAIRCHILD SCHOLARSHIPS AND PRIZES.—The examination for these will take place in June. They are open to registered students of pharmacy in Great Britain and Ireland, and those who intend to enter should apply before June 1 for application-forms to Mr. A. E. Holden, Albert Chambers, 64-65 Holborn Viaduct, London, E.C.

CANADIAN NEWS.

(From the "C. & D." Correspondent.)

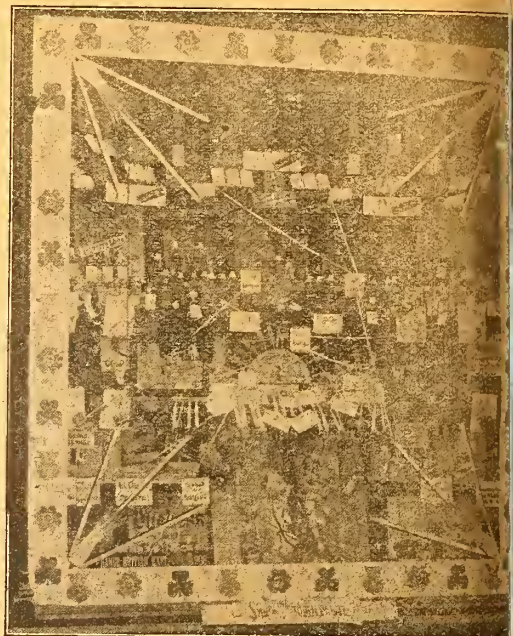
THE CANADIAN FORMULARY.—The 1910 edition of this work has been issued by the Ontario College of Pharmacy. It is approved and adopted by the Canadian Pharmaceutical Association, and comprises 163 formulas. Most of the new ones have already been given in the *C. & D.*

A JOINT MEETING will be held early in July, at Calgary, between representatives of the old North-West Territories Pharmaceutical Association, the Saskatchewan Pharmaceutical Association, and the Alberta Pharmaceutical Association for the purpose of winding up the old N.-W. T. Association and distributing the assets. There is a reserve fund of about \$14,000 to distribute.

ALBERTA PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—The Council appointed by the Lieut.-Governor under the Act met at Calgary on March 14 and 15. The business was the election of officers, the passing of a few by-laws, and discussion of the preliminaries of the organisations of the new Council. The following were elected: President, J. D. Higinbotham (Lethbridge); Vice-President, H. H. Gatz (Red Deer); Registrar-Treasurer, D. N. Macdonald (Edmonton). The Examining Board was appointed as follows: Dispensing and translation of prescriptions, J. D. Higinbotham; materia medica and botany, G. H. Graydon (Edmonton); chemistry and pharmacy, Dr. Monkman (Vegreville).

CHEMISTS' WINDOWS.

New ideas for dressing windows are invited. Photographs of windows sent to the Editor for reproduction should be accompanied by notes on how the displays were arranged.



An All-British Window.

THE fine window-display depicted above is by Messrs. Neve & Co., chemists, 12 Wellington Place, Hastings, their "Shurzine" preparations (tooth paste and powder, tooth-brushes, soap, etc.). Owing to the cosmopolitan nature of the goods handled by chemists it is difficult to make an All-British display, but Messrs. Neve & Co. have done well in their attempt. The name-tablets on the window-pane indicate the places where the articles on the shelves, to which they are attached by ribbons, are manufactured, these being Hastings, London, Canada, etc. The showcase represents Britannia (British trade) being released by St. George (Shurzine) from the bonds of foreign imports and saved from the dragon of foreign imitations. The rose, shamrock, and thistle-border and corner decorations are other novel ideas in this striking window-display.

Mr. W. T. Gerfett, Portsmouth, writing in regard to the All-British Shopping Week there, as noted in the *C. & D.* April 1, says: "Your correspondent could not have gone for his information. My three windows were stocked entirely as All-British, and, with but little exception, everything manufactured on the premises. I have no hesitation in saying no chemist in the town had a more pronounced All-British display, and this was mainly announced in red, white, and blue letters (each 11x10 in.) across my two large windows, while every batch of articles in the windows was branded 'All-British' in red, white, and blue."

BOURNEMOUTH PHARMACEUTICAL ASSOCIATION.—A whist drive will be held at Gervis Hall on April 21. Tickets (2s. each) from Mr. W. A. Bingham, 53 Charrminster Road.

RUSSIAN IMITATIONS.—The recently made discovery of a very complete organisation for the sale of imitations leading foreign specialities in Russia has been followed by a somewhat sensational sequel. It is reported that four inmates of the Odessa gaol who had been condemned to lifelong imprisonment decided to commit suicide, and to effect this purpose they broke open the prison medicine chest and consumed the stock of chloroform and morphine. In spite of the enormous quantities taken by the would-be suicides, no ill-effects resulted, and an investigation brought to light the fact that these remedies had been supplied by the firm trading in fraudulent specialities.